PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 50,834—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

AMONG THE
51 PRIZE MEDALS
AND
AWARDS
obtained since '851 at various Exhibitions, CHUBB and SON obtained the only GOLD MEDALS, awarded at the Inventions Exhibitions, 1885, and Melbourne, 1889, for ENGLISH LOCKS.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
* THAMES	4758	W. J. Nantes	21st "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	28th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* THAMES	4758	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	26th "
			1897
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	2nd Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	30th "
M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	27th "
M.I. CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.I. AUSTRALIA	7901	L. Reeves	20th "
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	27th "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	24th "
M.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	1st May

The Steamers marked R. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked M.I. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.
The "India" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company
Bombay, 12th October, 1896.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS DE BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	21st Nov., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 21, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

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S.S. SINGAPORE.....12th Nov. 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

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With excellent 1st and 2nd Class accommodation, will reach Natal in about 17 days.
For rates and Particulars apply to Messrs. DADA AB DOOLLA and Co., Owners, Kasai Moholla, Crawford Market

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FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 7th Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 5th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, about 5th Nov., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Under-signed.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 11th November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,905 tons, on or about 7th Nov..

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 21st Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 31st October, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

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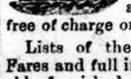

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THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Trosdec	26th Dec. "
YARRA	4255	Coispellier	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	17th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SAGHALIEN	X	4,049	19th Nov.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 18th November, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.
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HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA MARSEILLES

Vessel	Tons	H P	To sail about
LOCKSLEY HALL	4,000	400	12th Nov. 1896.

THIS Steamer is well-known on this Line as being one of the most comfortably fitted in all respects. Carries duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.
I Class Fare Liverpool, Rs. 600 Marseilles, Rs. 560.
II do. do. do. " 350 do. " 300.
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Bombay, 28th October, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
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—CREASOTINE.—

THE EFFICIENT STANDARD DISINFECTANT.

An atmosphere impregnated with Creasotine vapour is incapable of conveying infection.
Creasotine is a powerful antiseptic and germ destroyer.
This Preparation is specially recommended for the disinfection of Drains, Cesspools, removing offensive smells, neutralizing and destroying contagion.

TREACHER'S —CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTING— —POWDER.—

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent. pure Carbolic Acid.
This Disinfectant contains fully 15 per cent. guaranteed Carbolic Acid; will be found most satisfactory in its action; it is far superior to the weak disinfecting powders at present so much in use.

TREACHER'S —CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID.—

ALL THE ABOVE SUPPLIED IN ANY QUANTITY.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE BUYERS.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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Briseis. By William Black	2	0
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Jude the Obscure. By Thomas Hardy	2	0
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Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT 'XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

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Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

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THE MOST EFFECTUAL
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Freshly prepared in the Company's Laboratories. They are guaranteed always.
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Imported Extracts are necessarily of mature and often of extreme age, and prove
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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
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ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.
PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface. To adjust the eye-glass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eye-glass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."

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3. They always maintain their horizontal position.
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7. They do not injure the cartilage of the nose.
8. They are the acme of comfort.
9. The lenses need not be touched by the fingers.

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INDIAN TEA,
FROM THE EMERALD VALLEY, OOTACAMUND.

THIS PLANTATION is ensconced in a VALLEY at an elevation of about 7,000 ft. in Nilgiris and produces Tea of very superior quality.
A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

	Rs. a.
ORANGE PEKOE, selected, in lead pkts. per lb.	1 6
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"BUY A RELIABLE" "SUN HAT"
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
SUN UMBRELLAS.
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From BUBONIC PLAGUE, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, TYPHOID and ENTERIC FEVERS
By being ABSOLUTELY certain that your DRINKING WATER is GERMLESS and STERILIZED
AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN BY THE USE OF THE MALLIE FILTER PASTEUR THEORIES.

The following are some of the results obtained at the Laboratory of Toxicology of Paris, with these magnificent Filters:—
January 27th, 1892.
1. A sample of flood water was examined and found to contain 1,200 colonies of bacteria. A sample was filtered through AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN FILTERS and examined, and there were found, after 48 hours, NO colonies of bacteria whatever.
2. A culture of TYPHOID BACCILUS in beef-tea was added to water and filtered—no BACILLI PASSED THROUGH THE FILTER.
3. A culture of anthrax bacilli was passed through with similar results. A guinea-pig INOCULATED WITH THE CULTURE DIED IN 36 HOURS; another guinea-pig inoculated with the filtered LIQUID WAS ABSOLUTELY UNAFFECTED.
The immense number, the regular size, and the minuteness of the grains of Amianthus Porcelain explain its rapid filtering property and its impenetrability to microbes bacilli.
Signed—Dr. R. Durand Fardel and Dr. F. Bordas.
Paris, 26th May, 1892.

LOSE NO TIME.—Send for Illustrated descriptive List or call and examine the Filters.

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JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
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WILL TAKE PLACE

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ON THE GYMKHANA GROUND, PAREL.

ALL WELCOME.

A. SAWYERS,
Honorary Secretary.

THE JALGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty-two and annas eight per Share (free of Income Tax), will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 2nd November, 1896, between 12 Noon and 4 P.M. to the Shareholders of the Jalgaum Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 30th October, 1896, on production of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort.

JAMANADASS GOCULDASS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 30th October, 1896.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC desiring to SEE the DIWALI ILLUMINATIONS from MONDAY to FRIDAY next, are informed that the following is the route laid down :—

I. Carriages starting from the Town Hall should proceed along Bazaar Gate Street, and after passing the Bazaar Gate Street, Police Station, turn into Hornby Road, south of the Municipal Garden, thence pass the Gaiety Theatre into Cruickshank Road, Carnac Road, and Shaik Memon Street, and Mumbadevi; they will then proceed along Kalbadevi Road up to Robert Money Institution, at which point they will turn and pass up Kalbadevi, Mumbadevi, Pydhoni, and Bhendy Bazaar Roads to J. J. Hospital.

II. Carriages starting from J. J. Hospital will go down the Bhendy Bazaar, Pydhoni, and Mumbadevi Roads, into Shaik Memon Street, and pass along the Hornby Road, Victoria Terminus, into Bazaar Gate Street, up to the Town Hall, where they will turn and follow the route laid down in para I.

In the event of a crush in Shaik Memon Street (Marwadi Bazaar) Carriages going towards the Fort will be diverted into Rajaji Shamsbett Street, Abdul Rahiman Street, on to Hornby Road.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 31st October, 1896.

No. 5105-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

SIMLA, THE 17TH OCTOBER, 1896.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement of the 8th October, 1895, it is hereby notified that the number of YOUNG COUNTRY-BRED HORSES likely to prove suitable for ARMY purposes, which, it is anticipated, will be PURCHASED by the Army Remount Department during the year 1897-98, is estimated at 475. But this estimate is subject to alteration hereafter—

BENGAL.

HAPUR REARING DEPOT.

Young horses, 18 months old and upwards ...	200

KARNAL REARING DEPOT.

Young horses, 18 months old and upwards ...	200

BOMBAY.

AHMEDNAGAR REARING DEPOT.

Young horses, 18 months old and upwards ...	75
TOTAL ...	475

2. The average price for young horses of this class will be fixed according to their merits; but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded.

3. The purchases will be made at the various horse fairs and horse shows and districts in India by Remount Agents under the orders of the Director, Army Remount Department.

By order,

P. J. MAITLAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJEE ELLIAS ALLEE of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL and Assign the two leasehold properties described in the Schedule hereunder written. Any person or persons having any claim against or upon the said two properties or any part thereof by way of purchase, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, inheritance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she or they would be precluded from making the same and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim which will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Mody Bay Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred and ninety-seven and seven-ninths square yards together with messuage and buildings standing thereon assessed under A Ward No. 2854, and Street No. 127, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by land leased to the said Hajee Ellias Allee, on or towards the South by Malwan Street, on or towards the East by land leased to J. Mistry and Company, and on or towards the West by Frere Road, which said messuage, building and premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480, and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hajee Ellias Allee.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Mody Bay Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 408 8-9 square yards together with the messuage and buildings standing thereon, assessed under A Ward No. 2854 (2) and Street No. 123 (a), and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by land leased to Hajee Tar Mahomed, on or towards the South by land leased to the said Hajee Ellias Allee, on or towards the East partly by land leased to J. Mistry and Company, and partly by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the West by the Frere Road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480, and are situate in the registration district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hajee Ellias Allee.—Dated this 31st day of October, 1896.

CHALK, WALKER AND SMETHAM,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."

"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SEASON ATTRACTION.

PALACE

ROLLER SKATING RINK,

GIGANTIC SUCCESS.

CROWDED! CROWDED!

Everyone delighted on Saturday.

The following will commence from to-day :—

Morning—7 to 9, Gentleman Rs. 1, including skates.
Morning—10 to 12. Ladies free admission. Skates charged.
Every Afternoon from 5 to 7.
For the General Public.
Admission as Usual.
Band in Attendance.
Every Evening from 8-30 to 11.
Admission as Usual.

A consignment of Ball-Bearing Skates will shortly arrive.

Monthly Season Tickets, including Skates, Rs. 20.

F. MITCHELL,
Proprietor.

T. EMPSON,
Business Manager.

ZANZIBAR
EAST AFRICA.
THE JAPANESE BARS.
"THE MIKADO"
VOOGA STREET,
AND
"THE GREAT JAPAN"
PORTUGUESE STREET.
THE BEST LIQUORS ONLY!
THE NICE REFRESHMENTS!!
THE HEALTHY PLACES!!!

LAURIE'S GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL,
DELHI.

Situated outside the Native City, most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, DIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH DIVIDEND of Rupees Thirty per Share (free of Income Tax), will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 2nd November, 1896, between 12 Noon and 4 p.m., to the Shareholders of the New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 30th October, 1896, on production of Share Certificates at the registered office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort.

MATHURADAS GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 30th October, 1896.

"LINSEED COMPOUND", Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED, COMPOUND", a domulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JOHN ROBERT (Champion), 1896.

KLINX.—New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, etc.

COAGULINE.—Transparent cement, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.

CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and noxious insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, twigs, twine. KAY BROTHERS, LTD., Stockport, England.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted House through the Bank.

Cheques and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

HENRIOT,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY GORDHANDAS KHATAO, VISRAM, C.I.E. Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Hussmally Lookmanjee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. M. H. Pavri and Messrs. Hussey Jones and Co.—

P—8—1214-15—2 cases 20 pieces fancy velvet, 433½ yards.
P—5—1246—1 case 10 pieces fancy velvet, 193½ yards.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 ebonized cottage pianoforte.
A few pia form scales by Fairbanks.
1 Lancaster's ¼ plate camera with stand, 2 double dark slides, 1 rapid rectilinear lense, 1 Lancaster's special wide angle lense, 1 Lancaster's landscape lense, 2 double dark slides.
1 mahogany brass framed cottage piano by Soundy and Co. with a pair of piano lamps.
The property of the late Mr. Venaik Pandoorung, consisting of hall couches, carved pier and round tables, Tucker's 1 and 2 light hanging and wall lamps, bedstead, almirah, table candelabras, carpets, Hin s' lamps, etc.
A quantity of Government telegraph wire.
1 large English pointer dog trained to gun.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English victoria, with lamps.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand mail-phaeton.
1 handsome strong-built landau.
At the Town Custom House, on account of the concerned ex s.s. Mashtar—
1 Europe-built four-wheeled dog-cart with pole and sh fts.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 2 p.m.

A quantity of stores, consisting of leather pieces, pawlins, forges, Singer's sewing machines, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teak wood household furniture, plate, ware, crockery and glassware, harmonium by Rose and Co., Brussels' carpets, pictures, electro b ds, table ornaments, windproof lamps, cabinet and wall brackets by Wimbridge, etc., the property of Dr. M. L. JELOVITZ, left Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Waste Paper, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari-Bunder :—

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place :—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Beehive," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge and John Rogerts, also Rattnagherry-made furniture, a first-rate mahogany, full-sized slate billiard table by John Roberts, with balls, cues, &c., complete, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, in good order, handsome wall lamps, a strong English-built barouche on C-spring, 1 English-built buggy on C-spring by Wincower, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs, pots, &c., the property of the Hon'ble A. C. TREVOR, I.C.S., and J. L. JENKINS, Esq., I.C.S.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE G. I. P. R. STORES, PAREL.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place a lot of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of crates, casks, hoops, packing cases, telegraph earthen and glass jars, white and brown insulator and cast iron pipes, brackets, zinc straps, coach screws, broken lamps, zinc sheets, old casks, old rubbish, pieces leather cuttings, W. I. pipes, old files, kerosine oil tins, iron drums, paint cases, American clocks, iron rivets, iron scrap, old screw augers, monkey wrenches, cast iron barrow wheels, leather hose pipes, old tarpaulins, iron tank, horse hair, scales and weights, measuring tape, old records, slab slates, standard brass weights, &c., &c.

Also on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Victoria Terminus—

Old waggon bodies in 7 lots.
The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF A DYEING FACTORY.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Cassum Jhavur, Cutchi, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2-30 p.m., at the Dyeing Factory at Dadur, consisting of cudjan sheds (for removal), colour water in tubs, cart, bullock, gum in bags, khars, scale, wooden koondies, copper pots, grinding stone, mogars, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., AT THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel :—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., consisting of old cans, casks, crates, scrap belting, cavas pipes and belting, iron chain, old files, fire bars, hoop iron, scrap iron and steel, leather scrap, old rails, old ropes, steel tyres, teak timber, zinc sheet pieces, old furniture, bolts and nuts, drilling machine, portable steam fire-engine, India-rubber scrap, lamps, pumps, brass tubes, turntables, iron tyres, and miscellaneous other articles.

The materials have been already weighed, and the weighment noted on each lot, and the purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be re-sold on account and at the risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1896.

FANCY STRIPED PURDAS.

IN Various Colours, made to any size or order. Roman Scarf and other Patterns. Prices on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country consignents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30,) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.....	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

VARIETIES in GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Opals, &c., are READY for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANJEE and Co., Jewellers, &c., 125, Hornby Row.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN DRESS MATERIALS JUST RECEIVED.

ALPACAS
REPPS
FACECLOTHS
GRENADINES FANCY AND CHINE
MOHAIRS FANCY AND CHINE
CANVAS WOOL AND SILK.

BOMBAY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

REMEMBER OUR NAIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel in India and Europe without restriction. The following are some of the Risks covered by the ACCIDENT POLICY:—

RIDING, DRIVING, and WALKING.—Outdoor Accidents, on the Road, or in the Street.

BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL ACCIDENTS.—All classes of Working and Manufacturing Risks.

HOME and DOMESTIC CASUALTIES.—Arising from moving up and down Stairs or about the Rooms, in the Yard and in the Garden.

TRAVELLING.—By River, Sea, Railway, Tramway, &c.

INJURIES.—Caused by Animals, Snakes, &c.

ACCIDENTS ARISING out of SPORTS and PASTTIMES as Cricket, Golf, Football, or Polo, or while Boating, Bicycling, Bathing, Fishing, Hunting, Shooting, Skating, Tricycling, &c.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, etc., and full information can be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,
OR
B. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street,
Agents.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

ANNUAL INCOME .....£ 1,084,823
ASSETS .....£ 5,902,483
PAYMENTS UNDER POLICIES £12 865,781

In form of Policy, prompt settlement of claims equitable dealing with Policyholders, in strength of organisation, and in everything which contributes to the Security, Cheapness and Popularity of Life Assurance.

THIS SOCIETY STANDS UNSURPASSED.

For Forms of application, &c., Apply to :—

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only,		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 19 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.

9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £3-15 per cent for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED,

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES :
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 2 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£350,000
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 10,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale o Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 4th, 5th and 6th November, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person lets off or throws any FIREWORKS on or near any public street, road or thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 29th October, 1896.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per share will be paid for production of Share Certificates) to those Shareholders whose names stood on the register on the 25th October, 1896, on and after MONDAY the 2nd November, 1896, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

THOS. H. MOORE,
Chief Agent.

27, Hummum Street, Bombay, 28th October, 1896.

THE LATE MR. VURJEEVANDAS MADOWDAS MEMORIAL FUND.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of subscribing towards the above Fund, as well as those who have already subscribed, are requested to send in the amount of their subscription to the Bank of Bombay, to the credit of the Fund.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND,
GOVINDJEE THAKARSEE MOWJEE.
RUTTONSHAH DADABHOY,
MERALLY MAHOMED CHINOY.
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

WINE MERCHANTS and others are warned against certain Traveller or Travellers for other Houses who, unable to push their Business in a legitimate manner, and are jealous of the success of HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY, are circulating FALSE STATEMENTS to the effect that a large quantity of the said Huntly Blend Whisky had to be destroyed. This is to give notice that any person or perrons spreading such reports will be proceeded against to the utmost rigour of the law, and any person giving us information that will lead to the conviction of any such person will be LIBERALLY REWARDED.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
Sole Agents in India for
Messrs. SLATER RODGER AND CO., LD.,
Proprietors, HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES.
Glasgow.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. LEOPOLD CASSELLA and COMPANY, manufacturers of ANILINE COLOURS AT FRANKFORT on the Maine in the Empire of Germany, who have opened a branch firm in Bombay under the name of "Leopold Cassella and Company, Bombay Agency" are the sole patentees of the well-known 'Diamine' colours and are solely entitled to use the term 'Diamine' on all the labels and packets containing dyes of their manufacture and their direct cotton colours bearing their labels and tickets showing the word 'Diamine' in combination with usual colour names such as 'Black,' 'Blue,' 'Red' 'Scarlet,' &c., are well-known in the markets. It has recently come to their knowledge that certain direct cotton colours are being imported and sold bearing tickets or labels showing the word 'Diamine.' All persons are, therefore, cautioned against importing into India or selling or in any manner dealing with any dyes in packets with labels or tickets affixed thereon bearing the word 'Diamine' without the said dyes being manufactured by the said Messrs. Leopold Cassella and Company and against using or counterfeiting any label or ticket in imitation of the labels or tickets of the said Messrs. Leopold Cassella and Company and against any manner infringing any of their trade-marks or patent-rights in respect of their well-known Diamine dyes. Any person violating any of such rights of the said Messrs. Leopold Cassella and Company will be prosecuted and dealt with according to law.—Dated, this 12th day, of October 1896.

FRAMJI MOOS & MEHTA
Solicitors, High Court,
for
LEOPOLD CASSELLA & Co.,
Bombay Agency.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, ESQ. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
W. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 5h. 20m. High water, 8-17m., 9·0s. Low water, 2·9m., 2·48s.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer Meeting, 5-45 p.m.
University Examinations—First B.Sc. and Engineering, Senate Hall, 10 a.m.
Entertainment, Frere-Fletcher School, 8-30 p.m.
The American Theosophists Meeting, Town Hall, 6 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Benedick left the dock on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Vadala entered the dock on Saturday.

Y. M. C. A. CENTRAL ROOMS, APOLLO BUNDER.—The Rev. T. H. Greig, who was Chaplain to the 78th Highlanders, will give his "Reminiscences of the last Afghan War" in these rooms to-night, at 8-45 o'clock. The meeting is open to all, ladies included.

THEFT AT CHAMPA GULLY.—Akbarali Rajabali, a shop-keeper at Shaik Memon Street, has reported to the police that at 4 p. m., on Friday evening, he was informed at the shop that the door of his room, on the third floor of a house at Champa Gully, was open. The complainant went to the room, and finding the door open, made an examination of its contents with the result that a tin box found broken open and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 403, were found missing.

PALACE ROLLER SKATING RINK.—The Palace Roller Skating Rink has been now open to the public since Saturday evening, when a very large number had assembled. The skating floor was fully occupied and remained so for the three hours that the rink was kept open. There is an excellent bar, and all the other comforts are carefully looked to by Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Empson, the proprietor and manager, respectively, who have already been very well known to the theatre-going public of Bombay. In a dull season like the present the rink provides a good place of recreation.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The String Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand at 5-45 p.m. :—

March	King Bell	Kick.
Valse	La Zingana	Erichs.
Fantasia	Cavaleria Rusticana	Masagni.
Intermezzo	Road to Moscow	Loetz.
Diana's call (for 2 cornets (echo)		Arndt.
Merry Musicians' Tricks (echo)		H. Kling.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE DIMENSIONS OF THE LOST S. S. TAIF.—Mr. Hajee Cassem writes to us as follows :—With reference to a statement in your issue of the 31st October, headed the "Wreck of the Taif," I have the honor to inform you that under para. 4, viz., other particulars of the description and dimensions of the s. s. Taif are incorrect. The s. s. Taif was specially ordered to be built by me. She was a steel screw steamer, two decks steel three tier beam. She was of 1408 gross and 895 register tons, and was built in November 1884 by the Whitehaven Shipbuilding Co., Limited, of Whitehaven, and was engined by Messrs. Dunsmuir and Jackson of Glasgow. She was 234·6ft. in length, 32·2ft. in breadth, and 22·0ft. in depth. Her port of registry was Bombay.

THE ANXIETY OF A SURETY.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared on behalf of a lady, whose husband stood surety for Hamet, who styled himself an agent of Mr. Streeter, jeweller, and who stands charged with embezzlement in respect of a diamond, valued at Rs. 13,000, belonging to Mr. Edgelow, solicitor. The application of the pleader was that as Hamet, his client was informed, was preparing to leave Bombay, his bails be cancelled, and a warrant might be issued against him for his arrest. His Worship said he could not deal with the man in this fashion. He must be produced in the court by his surety. Mr. Kapadia could not find his client's way out of the difficulty. The Magistrate suggested that the proper course would be to go to the police and ask their assistance.

FATAL FALL OFF A TREE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday at Victoria Road, touching the death of Soodai Swambar, aged twenty years, lately a syce in the service of Mr. George Mackenzie, residing in his master's premises on that road. At about noon on Saturday deceased went down from his room over the stable with a dhotur in his hand and climbed up a drum-stick tree in the compound. As he was plucking some drumsticks, the branch on which he was standing gave way and he fell on to the ground outside the compound wall. On hearing the noise of the fall, some other syces, who were in the stable at the time, ran to the spot and saw the deceased lying unconscious and gasping and bleeding from his nose. He was picked up unconscious and taken to the stable, where he died in a few minutes. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL FALL DOWN A STAIRCASE.—A coroner's inquiry was held, on Saturday last, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Sagur Jagganath, aged two years, the son of Jugganath Showbux, a cotton broker, residing on the second floor of a house, at the First Bhoiwada. At about 9 or half-past 9 o'clock, on Friday night, the parents of the deceased were lying asleep in the drawing-room while deceased was playing about the room, the door of which had been left open. Shortly afterwards the father was awakened by hearing the noise of a fall and the child crying. He ran to the staircase and saw the decease lying down on the first landing. He picked up the child and took him into his room, where he found that his left thigh was broken and there was a swelling on the head. The father took the child to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he never regained his consciousness, and died on the following morning. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to concussion of the brain following a fall, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

ROBBING THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF STATIONERY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday last, Rama Narayan and Vitoo Hurry, both hamals in the employ of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, were charged at the instance of Mr. Alfred Austin Wolffe, head clerk to the Bank, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with theft of sixteen blank books, valued at Rs. 377 belonging to the Bank For some time past the blank books belonging to the Bank had been systematically stolen. Mr. Wolffe receiving information to the effect with another Bank assistant to the shop of a Borah stationer in the Parsee Bazaar Street, who is a supplier of stationery to the Bank. The stationer, whose name is Shuruffalli Allibhoy Moosaji, on being questioned, gave up two bundles containing blank books belonging to the Bank. The stationer said that the books were brought to his shop by the two accused, whom he knew to be servants in the Bank, but he did not know that the books were stolen property, as he did not open the bundles, which were left in the shop at the accused's request. His Worship sentenced each of the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

COMPLIMENT TO A RETIRING ASSISTANT SURGEON—Dr. Shapoorjee M. Mehta, who had gone to Sirsi to act as Assistant Surgeon in charge of the local dispensary for three months, left the place for Bombay, where his services have been of great use in connection with the prevailing Bubonic fever During the time that he was at Sirsi, he made himself useful among the people by his sympathy for his patients no less than by his professional skill. The news of his transfer was received with feelings of sorrow, so much so that a female patient in the hospital gave way to and outburst of grief and actually left the Dispensary and begged to accompany the doctor to Bombay. But she was prevailed upon to desist from her intension. A nautch party was in given his honour on the evening before his departure by Mr. Chandraghatgi Subrao, a leading merchants of Sirsi ; and Mr. Srinivas Apa Sinde, the chairman of the Dispensary Committee, invited to his house the principal townspeople in whose presence suitable presentation was made to the doctor for his journey from Sirsi to Kumta Railway Station ; the best available conveyance was placed at his disposal. General regret was expressed by the residents of Sirsi and adjacent districts at their separation from their favourite doctor.

BURGLARS WITH THEIR FEMALE ACCOMPLICE.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, Inspector Sloane prosecuted Razabali, Kikabhoy and Tyabali Mooman, Mahomedan tinmen, residing at Chimbood gully, on charges of house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments and embroidery, of the aggregate value of Rs. 314, belonging to Noorbhoy Allibhoy, residing at Bhendy Bazaar Road, and of disposing of the stolen property and of aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Chandbee, a woman, was charged with dishonestly receiving and stealing the above property. About 9 o'clock in the morning of the 27th ultimo complainant's wife locked the door of her room and went to her sister's house in another street. At 10 a.m. she sent her daughter to her room to bring some ornaments, as she intended to go to Dawood Baugh. The daughter on going to the house found the door of the room broken open, and the box in which the ornaments were kept, ransacked. She went and informed her father, who reported the matter to the police. The police made inquiries and arrested the first two accused and recovered a portion of the stolen property from No 3, with whom they had been kept by Nos. 1 and 2. The case was remanded.

RUNAWAY HORSES.—About 5 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, three horses, belonging to Mr. Rustomji Festonji, manager of the Sassoon Silk Mill, residing at Parel, were taken out by their syces for exercise, and were being ridden along the Supari Baugh Road, when near the G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana the animals took fright at the gun report made by the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, who were practising volley-firing with blank cartridges and getting free from the men, bolted along the Supari Baugh Road, and running through the Bhoiwada Cross Road emerged in the Parel Tank Road with terrific speed. Here one of the animals ran into a labour cart driven by one Appa Gungaram, striking the back of the cart, the ends of which entered the animal's chest, killing him on the spot. The other two animals galloped in the direction of Mount Road, Mazagon, where one of them collided with a landau belonging to a livery stable-keeper at Pydhownee, damaging the carriage to the extent of Rs. 50, and the horse died on the spot in consequence of the injury sustained. The third horse was secured unhurt. One Gunpat Balla, a Hindu lad, aged five years, residing at Amba Wady, Ghorupdeo Road, was knocked down by one of the animals, sustaining a contused weund, one inch long, on the left side of the head, which necessitated his removal to the Hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE DOCK.—An inquiry was held, at the morgue, on Saturday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, regarding the death of Baboo Withoo, aged thirty years, lately a callasi of barge No. 3257, belonging to Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusji Dubash. On Friday morning the barge in question was lying alongside the steam-ship Abeto, then lying in the Victoria Dock, receiving railway tender tanks from the steamer. For the purposes of raising tender tanks the dericks forward of No.4 hatch was rigged up with the assistance of a foreman of stevedore labourer. There were three guys attached to the dericks. About 4 p.m. they raised a tank from the deck and were going to lower it into the barge, alongside the steamer, and when the tank was about four feet from the barge the port side guy carried away, striking the man who was holding another of the guys and knocking him down. The result was that the dericks and the tank swung round and struck the deceased on the abdomen, and he fell over board into the sea. He swam back to the barge and was helped out of the water. He had sustained a large wound on the lower part of the abdomen. He was conveyed by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was examined by the House Surgeon and pronounced to be dead, and his body was carried to the morgue. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A SAYED.—On Tuesday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Barrister-at-law, on behalf of Syed Akbar Kadri Rafai presented an information charging Khawji Peera Hosaini, son of Badsha Hosaini Mir Mahomed Ebrahim Pittoo, proprietor of the Guljar Hosaini Press, and five others with defamation. Complainant stated that he was a Sayed by birth and maintained himself by making disciples from among the followers of Islam. He charged these people with having defamed him on the 13th of April, 1895, and also in February 1896 by publications of advertisements in Urdu character, the form being of a general notice to all Indian Mahomedans. The whole publication was defamatory in tone. The paper was printed at Gooljar Hosaini Press, and was lavishly distributed in Bombay as well as in the Moffusil. After the publication of the first advertisement the Magistrate granted a process. But since Khawji Peera Hosaini offered an apology, the complaintant desisted from further proceedings. Another publication came out, later on, in continuation of the first, and not only substantially repeated the same statements but added more offensive words. Subsequent to this publication, the complainants gave them all an opportunity of explaining their conduct and making suitable amends, but being desirous of defaming the complainant and his deceased father, they refused to do so. The complainant further stated that these persons have defamed him with the object of ruining him in his profession as a spiritual leader. His character and credit have been greatly lowered and damaged in the estimation of his disciples and his community. This malicious publication has caused a great many of his disciples to desert him. It caused both mental pain and pecuniary loss. The Magistrate granted the process returnable on the 26th November.

MILITARY NEWS.

No. 9 British Mountain Battery will proceed to Sikkim for their usual annual practice. They will leave Darjeeling on November 29th and 30th and march to Guntok, returning thence on December 23rd and 24th.

SANCTION has been accorded to the Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General in India being each allowed a reserved compartment when travelling with his Excellency by rail on tour, on the understanding that the cost involved will be met from the annual grant of tour expenses of the Commander-in-Chief, and that the grant will not be exceeded.

COLONEL J. A. BARLOW, Assistant Adjutant-General, Allahabad, having been transferred to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Command, Major F. Wintour, D. A. A.-G., contiues to officiate as A. A.-G., Allahabad District.

AN ABSCONDING CREDITOR FROM INDIA.

WE stated on Saturday before last that an application was made by Mr. Chief Inspector Marshall to the Police Magistrate of Colombo for a warrant to secure the arrest of an absconder from Bombay, who was wanted by the Police, and that the application was unsuccessful, as the Magistrate was of opinion that he had not sufficient material before him to warrant his issuing an order for his arrest. We have since gathered some particulars about the matter, from which, we learn, that the gentleman wanted was Mr. Hunger, Manager of the Temple Bar Hotel in Bombay, where he borrowed a large sum of money—between Rs.3,000 and Rs.4,000—from a civil engineer, who is employed in the Government Dockyard. He disappeared from Bombay after obtaining the loan, and travelled down to Colombo under the name of Walter Smith, and, arriving at the Bristol Hotel on Thursday last, the 22nd instant, he engaged a room and stayed there under that name. On Friday, two private telegrams were received by a gentleman in Colombo, asking him to instruct the Police to arrest Walter Smith. He communicated with the Police, who were very keen to effect the capture and took steps to obtain a warrant, but, owing to the telegrams then received being private ones, the Police Magistrate declined to issue a provisional warrant until official instruction were sent from Bombay. The latter arrived about an hour after the departure of Wm. Hunger by the N. D. Lloyd,s steamer Gera, which left for Australia on Saturday afternoon. Hunger has thus escaped the clutches of the law in Colombo, but we understand that telegraphic intructions have been despatched to arrest him at Albany, the first port which the Gear will touch on her voyage to the Southern Colonies. It is unfortunate that the law in Ceylon is such that no warrant can be issued, it appears, on private telegrams, and the Magistrate could not comply with the application made by Mr. Marshall under the circumstances, but we are glad to learn that the Magistrate intimated that the law will soon be altered in this respect so as to enable action to be taken on private telegrams.—*Times of Ceylon.*

GANESHKHUND AND KIRKEE.

BATTING ANALYSIS FOR 1896.

Name.	Number of runs.	Number of Innings.	Most in an Innings.	Times out.	Average.
Mr J G Greig	290	9	101	0	32·2
Capt T Usborne	240	10	61	1	26·6
Mr H E Browne	197	8	81	0	24·6
Dr H Martin	236	12	83	2	23·6
Major-Genl Caldecott	110	9	25	3	18·3
Dr Wyatt	108	7	57	0	15·4
Mr E W Plummer	66	5	26	0	13·2
Capt Walton	109	13	32	1	9·0
Mr J J Heaton	75	11	20	0	6·9
H E Lord Sandhurst	29	7	12	2	5·4
Capt Heneage	32	10	11	2	4·0

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

Name.	Number of runs.	Number of wickets.	Average per wicket.
Mr J G Greig	294	30	9·8
Mr J J Heaton	370	38	9·7·2
Mr H E Browne	220	21	10·4
Capt Walton	267	12	22·2

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 27th October 1896 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 24th Oct. 1896	10,628,100
Balance to be remitted from 25th October 1896 to 31st March 1897	5,871,900

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 53, Harringdon Road, London, England.

THE THEOSOPHIST PROPAGANDA.

AN EXCITABLE DISCIPLE OF THE CULT.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Superintendent T. D. Hack, of the Mahim Division, prosecuted Mr. George Henry Gaynor, an American, describing himself as a Theosophist, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of causing hurt to Bastian Joana, a Goanese toddy-drawer, and two Hindu mill-hands, by means of a gun. Mr. Bland, of Messrs. Bland and Noble, appeared for the accused.

Before the case was proceeded with Mr. Bland stated that from some conversation he had with the accused, it seemed that he, accused, was not capable of making his own defence, and that, therefore, he should be sent to the Police Surgeon for observation.

Superintendent Hack said that Mr. Gaynor lived in a bungalow situated in a compound next to the Mahim dye works at Mahim woods. Since he had taken possession of the bungalow he had barricaded himself within the place by fastening up the compound gate, as well as the doors and windows. A few days ago Mr. Gaynor turned out the mallee and his family from the compound, where they had been kept in a hut by the landlord to look after the trees and plants in the garden. The mallee complained to Mr. Hack, who on that occasion went to Mr. Gaynor, who had then also barricaded himself, and would not admit Mr. Hack into the compound. Mr. Hack saw him through the bars of the gate, and after having had some conversation with him referred the mallee to the landlord. About half-past 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon a number of mill-hands came out of the dye works, when it was alleged by Mr. Gaynor that while he was seated in the back verandah some stones were thrown against the front portion of his bungalow. He took his shot-gun and a belt of cartridges containing twelve cartridges and went to fire at the crowd. He fired six shots slightly over the head of the crowd of mill-hands with the intention, as he said, that some of the scattered shots should strike the natives. After firing six shots in this manner, Mr. Gaynor fired two shots point-blank at the crowd. On information received Superintendent Hack proceeded to the place and found the Theosophist still barricaded within the compound with a notice posted on the gate of the compound warning off tres-passers. Mr. Hack also found a piece of twine running from tree to tree all round the bungalow inside the compound attached at certain intervals pieces of paper bearing the same notification. Mr. Hack called Mr. Gaynor, who was then patrolling the compound with a cartridge belt round his waist and a large six chamber revolver attached to it. After some conversation from outside the gate Mr. Hack prevailed upon the gentleman to open the gate and he admitted the police officer. Mr. Hack then found the gun on the verandah leaning up against the wall and loaded in both the barrels. The gun and cartridge belt were taken possession of by the police officer, who arrested the accused and having placed him in his gharry took him to the offices of the Police Commissioner, the Commissioner of Police after hearing the police officer directed the detention of the Theosophist in custody. The American Coxsul in Bombay was subsequently informed, and that gentleman offered to stand surety for the accused, who, however, refused himself to be bailed out saying that he preferred to remain in the lock-up which, he said, was far safer than his residence.

Mr. Gaynor on being asked by the Court as to what he had to say, stated that troubles arose out of a dispute between him and twelve other people who lived in a hut in the compound of his bungalow of which he was the owner. Formerly he used to live in a bungalow at Dadur, but about a week ago he hired a bungalow at Mahim and went to live there for the first time on the 23rd ultimo. He changed the place for his private reasons. The sepoy of the house-agent accompanied him to the place and formally gave him the possession of the bungalow as well as the whole compound. Mr. Gaynor then called the people living in the compound and gave them to understand, through an interpreter that he (accused) was the sole proprietor of the premises and that he would give them twenty-four hours' notice to get out. About an hour afterwards three or four more people came into the compound. Mr. Gaynor called one who was more stubborn and told him that if he would not recognize him (accused), as the sole posessor of the premises, he would give them a notice and caused a note to be read to him through the interpreter. The accused waited there for twenty-four hours and then closed the gate. About two hours afterwards three or four children came to the main entrance. He told them by sign whether they would enter the compound and fight with him. A man who was passing on the road, stopped to see what was going on and took upon himself the onus of an interpreter. The accused had a conversation with him for about five minutes and told him that he had been given the sole possession of the bungalow by the sepoy of the house agent, and that those young people had noright to enter the compound. The interpreter went away and the people went to the house opposite to the accused's compound and there they had a conversation for about two minutes. They came back as if they were going to force an entrance into the compound and accused drew out his pistol, which flew them away. They then brought a constable, who held a conversation with him for about five minutes and then told the people to retire. The women and children loudly endeavoured to make the place disagreeable to him. On Thursday about fifty mill-hands came out and stood in front of the bungalow jeering and hooting. On the following day they came again, and when he was sitting quietly he heard stones coming rattling at the rear of the house. On knowing who it was that was doing mischief, he grasped his gun and putting on a belt of cartriges went in the direction and saw seventy Hindus and fired over their head. They commenced to fly, and he went into the road and continued firing as they ran through the jungle woods. After he had fired six times they got into the road about a hundred and eighty yards away. Just then a largest man amongst them moved his arms as if he was going to throw stones at him and he (accused) directly emptied two shots point blank at him. One of the shots struck him.

The Magistrate : Who are you ?

Mr. Gaynor : I am an American.

The Magistrate : What is your employment ?

Mr. Gaynor : Gentleman.

The Magistrate : Have you got any employment here ?

Mr. Gaynor : No, Sir.

The Magistrate : How long have you been in Bombay ?

Mr. Gaynor : Four months and a-half. I have got lot of books and am studying Budhism.

The Magistrate : You came here direct from America.

Mr. Gaynor : I started from San Francisco and came to Calcutta, thence to Benares, and thence to Bombay.

The Magistrate : How long have you been living in India ?

Mr. Gaynor : About a year and a-half. I do not speak any native language. I live alone, and Mr. Judge, you must understand that I have been holding that place like a fort against the attack of one hundred people for the last three days. The people jumped over the railings of the compound as I have a sole right to use the gate which I have fastened. The compound measures about 150 square yards, and there are about forty cocoanut trees in it. Opposite my bungalow there are some huts, occupying twenty square yards of the compound. The mallee and his family live in those huts, but as there is an under standing between me and the house agent that I must have the whole property, I object to these people entering to the compound through the gate. I do not object I their going over the fence as there is a dispute. I have no friends in Bombay, but occasionally a man comes in and talks with me ; but very seldom.

The Magistrate here informed Mr. Bland that the accused appeared to be sane enough to conduct his defence.

Mr. Bland : He believes in Mahatmas, your Worship.

Mr. Gaynor : Mr. Judge, the story of the constable is not correct. He said stones were thrown into the compound ; I say they came against my door.

The complainant Bastian Joana, a toddy-drawer, residing at Bhandarwada Road, examined by the court said that about 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon he was passing along the Charny Road in front of the accused's bungalow, a chatty containing toddy over his head and a bundle of fire wood over his shoulder, when he heard two reports of a gun. The first shot struck in two places over his right arm causing two bleeding wounds. He then turned round to see who fired the shot, when another shot was fired, which struck over his left eye-brow. I saw the accused standing about one hundred paces away with a gun in his hand. There were about one hundred mill-hands close by and they commenced to run away. He went to the Mahim Bunder and informed the police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bland, the witness said that the wounds were slight, but they were paining. A number of mill-hands collected on the road as it was their midday recess hour. As soon as the shots were fired they all went away. It was impossible for the witness to throw any stones in the accused's compound as he had a chatty of toddy on the head and a bundle of wood on the shoulder. Witness did not notice any mill-hands throwing stones in the accused's compound.

Next witness examined was a mill-hand, named Ramchunder Daji, who deposed that he was standing, talking with other mill-hands near the gate of mill during the midday recess, when he heard the reports of gun firing, which made the people frightened. He heard six shots and the very first one struck him over his left shoulder grazing the skin a little. He moved and stood on one side. He saw the accused with a gun in his hand.

Where was the accused standing ? He was at a distance of fifty or sixty miles. (Laughter.)

Witness-then pointed out the distance from the witness box to a tree in the compound of the Court's premises. Two other shots were fired by the accused and the first witness was injured.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bland the witness said he did not know about any dispute between the accused and the mill-hands. He did not see any mill-hands throwing stones at the door of the accused's bungalow. His wound was very slight.

Gunpat Tatia, a mill-hand, who had sustained a slight injury from a gun shot, gave a similar evidence.

Superintendent Hack then gave his evidence, which was similar to the statement made by him in the beginning. The police officer, however, further stated that he suggested to the accused that it was usual to keep the mallee in the compound of every bungalow, but he did not appear to attend to my suggestion.

The Magistrate : Has he not got any servant ? No, he is perfectly alone.

Who cooks the food for him ?—He himself does it. He is a vegeterian.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bland : What opinion have you formed of him ?

Mr. Hack : We can judge that from the facts. He is a Theosophist. vegeterian and studying in Budhism.

Why did he prefer to remain in the lock-up last night ?—He said that it was a comfortable place and it was safer than his residence.

Is he afraid of the natives ?—He does not like the natives, as he told the Commissioner of Police that natives were monkeys. Mr. Gaynor produced four ordinary road metalling stones. I made enquiries; and I cannot find that there was any disturbance and any stones were thrown. Mill-hands when came out of a mill, generally cause noise and shouting, but I have not seen mill-hands annoying him. Mr. Gaynor complained to me that the mill-bands made face at him and annoyed him on the day in question.

The accused Gaynor was then examined by the Court,

Did you fire this gun at the crowd of Hindus in front of you ? Yes, I did.

Just tell the Court the circumstances under which you fired the gun ? On Friday about half-past 1 o'clock I was seated in the rear of my bungalow, my windows, doors, and front gate of the house were all shut up. I heard some stones rattling against the door or window. I cannot say which. I got up from my chair ; took up my gun and putting my cartridge belt went out to the verandah to see. I saw a crowd of about seventy Hindus seventy yards away. I fired the first shot from my verandah slightly over their head, which made them fly through the grove of cocoanut trees, while I continued firing five shots over their head. They again came on to the road and stood in a crowd defying my authority. Just then a largest man of the crowd raised his arms as if he was going to throw stones at me. I discharged two barrels point blank at them.

At what distance the crowd was standing ?—About 170 yards ; you can go and measure it, Mr. Judge. I then returned to my house, put up my gun inmy bedroom, and there it laid it to stand against the cupboard. So the statement of the constable about the gun being outside the house is untrue. I then wrote out the notices and commenced to tie them up to the trees warning off intruders. Three notices were tied between the trees and one was posted to the door. I was fastening up the last notice when the police constable came and arrested me. He saw my gun in my hands. This is my gun. I then showed the stones to the constable. Two of the stones were on the verandah while other two—for all of them were four—were picked up from the step leading to the verandah. I had no revolver.

Did not the Police officer see the revolver in your belt when he came to you ?—Yes, and it was loaded. I had every night between 8 and 12 o'clock to pace up and down near my gate to protect myself from the attack of the people ; for, Mr. Judge, one of the malee is crazy, and I don't know at what time at night he might run at me with the axe, and that the same crazy mallee was in the compound when the constable rushed at me.

Can you tell the Court when you bought the gun ?—I bought the gun and cartridges about five months ago, that is, before I came to Bombay, and the revolver I bought about three weeks ago from Army and Navy as their books will show. I consider I was not safe, there were too many Mahomedans.

Have you suffered from illness recently ?—These native Hindus have deprived me of my sleep. I am suffering from insomania. The natives keep their little things go on till late at night.

How long have you been suffering from sleeplessness ?—Mr. Judge, I retract that statement. I am not suffering from sleeplessness. I have no disease. I can't sleep when there is noise and Mahomedans speak too much and go on with their ugly music tom-tom till 2 o'clock in the morning. But this was all in my former bungalow. In the present bungalow, it is very quiet, but I have to watch from 8 to 12 every night against the attack, and the natives commence to rattle at 5 a.m. So I have only five hours' sleep. I have nothing more to say.

His Worship ordered the accused to be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination as to the state of his mind and adjourned the case to the 5th instant.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 31st OF OCTOBER, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady, or has changed only slightly over the whole of the reporting area. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 8 miles an hour at Jeypore. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the mean of the season in many places, and the minimum in large excess at Jhansi, Jeypore, Saugor and Jubbulpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Ahmedabad, and the lowest 51° at Jacobabad Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, and at Bangalore, Calicut, Mangalore and Delhi. Heavy rain has fallen at Negapatam (3·78"), about an inch at Colombo (1·01") and a few drops at Madras. The winds on the Coromandel Coast are cyclonic, and as the weather is a slightly unsettled condition, local showers are to be expected in Ceylon and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency. Conditions are slightly favourable for local rain on the Malabar Coast.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

RAIN IN THE SOUTH.

SIMLA, OCT. 31.

Saturday : The barometer is now rising again over the greater part of the country ; but there has be a slight fall at Jacobabad and a feeble depression will probably appear in that region. The general conditions of pressure are the same as were reported yesterday. The most marked feature is the considerable excess of pressure in Madras. Calams have appeared over the Punjab and the Ganjetic Palain, but elsewhere the winds are unchanged. The force is much stronger than usual at the Sandheads but elsewhere the wind is light or moderate The mean temperature has fallen or changed irregularly. The fall has been moderately brisk over the Ganjetic Plains. Heat is less than usual in North-West and North-east India but is greater elsewhere more particularly over the Gangetic Plain and Central Provinces. Snow has fallen at Gnratong and showers of rain at Sibsagar, Silchar, Bassein, Madras and Cuddalore, while Colombo reports one inch and Negapatam three and three-quarters inches of rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th October, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. inches	29·903
Temperature of the Air degrees	85·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·0
Dew Point	69·2
Relative humidity of Air	·591
Extent of cloudy sky (Whole sky rounded—10)	3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day) degrees	93·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·5
General Directions of wind	NW, NNW, ENE, N W. NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles	210

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Orient s—137 bales wool, Tiloomull Chimandas ; 65 cwt black pepper, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 126 bales wool, Moocandchand Balaya ; 200 bales wool, Coonsee Kessowjee.

FOR MARSEILLES,

Australia s—200 cwt teaseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Azamgr s—4,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hochheimer s—4 pots rosa oil, Bauer and Krause ; 2 pots rosa oil, M Dhunjeebhoy ; 2 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore 1,101 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—10 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Imperator s—69 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Nadir s—220 bales cotton, H Govindram.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hydaspes s—5 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 610 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 46 cases opium, The P and O Co.

Bisagno s—200 bales cotton, N B Mody and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, N J Abraham.

Hydaspes s—400 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 6 bales twist, Lyon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Nadir s—220 bales cotton, H Govindram.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES no day a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re. 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

HYDERABAD AND THE BERARS.

As is well-known, writes the *Pioneer*, the province of the Berars, together with the Raichore Doab, was assigned to us in 1853 for the payment of the Hyderabad Contingent ; we undertaking to pay to H. H. the Nizam all surplus revenue after defraying the cost of administration. At the time of assignment, the combined revenue of the two ceded provinces was only 50 lakhs of rupees, and that of the Berars was estimated at 35 lakhs. The actual cost of the Contingent at that time was 40 lakhs of rupees, so that assuming the cost of Government to be two annas in the rupee (Rs. 8,25,000), it did not appear probable that the surplus would be a very large one. As a matter of fact, however, it soon transpired that the calculations were greatly under-estimated. The country had been laid waste by years of anarchy and misrule and a large number of the cultivators had emigrated to neighbouring districts. In a very short time all this was altered. Under the shadow of British rule the cultivators flocked back to their villages ; waste lands were rendered productive, and trade and commerce increased, so that in 1860 the total revenue from the Berars alone amounted to 41 lakhs per annum. As, at the same time, large reductions had been made in the cost of the Contingent (the average having been only 22 lakhs instead of 40), the Government was in a position to restore the Raichore Doab to the Nizam and to retain only the Berars as sufficient security for the cost of the Contingent. From this time forward the prosperity of the province advanced by leaps and bounds, until at the present moment the total revenue, excluding Local Funds (we take the figures for the year 1892-93), amounts to one crore and seven thousand rupees, or more than treble what it was 43 years ago.

It would, therefore, seem that the Nizam should have no cause to repent the bargains made in 1853 and 1860 and that if in the latter year 40 lakhs of rupees were sufficient to cover the cost of the Contingent and of the administration, there ought now, even allowing for increase of expenpiture, to be a handsome surplus of at least 50 lakhs annually to his credit. As a matter of fact

THE ACTUAL SURPLUS PAID

during the year in question was only a little more than 8 lakhs ! What is the reason of this extraordinary fact ? The answer to the question is easy. It is because the Government of the Berars is the costliest in the whole of India, and out of all proportion compare to the cost at which British provinces are administered. This is not a mere assertion, but capable of proof by facts and figures. The whole province of the Berars is about as big as two good sized districts in the Madras Presidency, and the population is also about the same. Two Madras districts, however, would be administered by a comparatively small civil staff, consisting at the outside of 25 higher officials, including Collectors, Judges, Engineeers, Police Asistants, &c. The Berars, however, which would form two British Collectorates, are administered by a machinery large and costly enough for the Lieutenant-Governorship of a province. Taking the Resident at Hyderabad with his First Assistant as representing the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary, we have a Commissioner at the head of the province, a Judicial Commissioner representing the High Court, and after them their usual heads of departments. The report we are quoting from enumerates them. They are Inspector-General of Police and Jails, Sanitary Commissioner, Director of Public Instruction, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and a Conservator of Forests. There are besides a Deputy Postmaster-General, a Superintendant of Telegraphs, a Superintending Engineer, and the half of a Veterinary Superintendent, each with their office establishments. But this is not all. There is also one Sessions Judge (the only piece of economy we can find, for over a similar area in Madras there would be two)—and *six districts*, each about the size of a Head Assistant's sub-division, but each offered by a full staff, at the head of whom is a Deputy Commissioner (Collector), 15 Assisant and 20 Extra-Assistant Commissioners, besiders three or more attaches from the staff of the Resident at Hyderabad ; of course there is a Superintendent of Police in each district, and three assistants, and finally one Assistant Conservator and five Extra-Assistans Conservators of Forests, with one Executive and five Assistant Engineers. The six districts are subdivided into 92 taluks with the usual establishments. Now who will say that this is not an administration framed on

AN EXTRAVAGANT SCALE ?

But let us next examine the figures in detail, and compare them with those of a division similar in size in Bengal. In the year in questien the total cost of the Civil administration (including Local Funds) was Rs. 44,76,409, or nearly 45 lakhs of rupees, or a proportion of cost to revenue of nearly 8 annasin the rupee. Turning to Bengal we will take the division of Rajshahye, which is almost exact

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SODA WATER	0 8	LITHIA	0 12
LEMONADE	0 12	SELTZER	0 12
TONIC	0 12	POTASH	0 12
GINGERALE	0 12	HOP ALE	0 12
RASPBERRY	0 12		

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I have much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. It is really a blessing to have by you. A few doses is sufficient to check any kind of Fever in the first stage
Bombay, Jan. 15, 1892. J. BARKER.

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DR. D. SOMB,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon
J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.
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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.
HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 31.

£75,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for North America, making it £325,000 for the last two days; and Consols declined 5-16 per cent., to 108 5-16, Indian Sterling Loan being ¼ per cent. lower, at 117. The Bank and market rates of discount were unaltered. 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8th per cent. higher, at £62⅜. The price of Bar Silver advanced ¼d., to 29 15-16d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was 1-8th cent dearer at 64 7-8 cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·84½ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s 2 19-32d. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £120,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold to Bombay. The price of Braziers' Copper advanced five shillings per ton to £55·10; Yellow Metal being quoted at 5. French Rentes in Paris were a half per cent. lower yesterday, at 101½, with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

No further withdrawals of Gold have taken place to-day, and Consols in London have advanced 1-8th per cent., to 108 7-16. The Market rates of discount have been advanced 1-8th on short London Bills, and ¼ on six months' sight Bank Paper, to 3⅜ and 3¼ per cent., respectively. 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities are 1-8th higher, at £62⅛. The price of Silver in London is 1-16d. higher, at 30d. per oz.; the value in New York being unchanged, but with Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·84¼ dollars. French Rentes in Paris are ¼ per cent. higher, returning to Thursday's quotation of 101½; with Paris Exchange on London the same as before.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier last evening; Surats firm, and Arrivals steady, the day's Sales having been 12,000 bales, inclusive of 900 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton was unchanged at 4-17-32d per lb.; but Arrivals were 164d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations having been 4 3-8d. for October deliveries, and 4 13-64d. for February March. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester market was steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 7,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 63,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers, 3,000 bales less, at 64,000 bales. The week's Imports were 42,000 bales greater, at 105,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 39,000 bales, and stood yesterday, at 435,000 bales.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady; Surats firm! and Arrivals steady; Sales 10,000 bales, inclusive of 500 East Indians; Imports 25,000 bales, Spot prices are unchanged but American Arrivals are 1-16d. higher in the nearest position to 1-32d. in the most distant. The Manchester market has remained steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 7 15-16d. cents per lb., January Futures being 2 points higher, at 8·06 cents., per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 59,000 bales, compared with 47,000 bales last year, and 76,000 bales the year before.

An advance of 3-16 cent per lb. has taken place in the price of ready Cotton in New York to-day at 8 1-8 cents per lb., and Futures for January are 5 points higher, at 8·11 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 49,000 bales, going against 25,000 bales in 1895, and 53,000 bales in 1894 on the corresponding day. The quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 3,080,000 bales, compared with 2,670,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Our local Cotton market has been dull in tone to-day and the business reported has been upon a small scale in both directions. Exporters are credited with 550 bales, consisting of 300 Barsee, at Rs. 209; 150 Bengal, at Rs. 170-7; and 100 Pachora, at Rs. 188—all New Cotton; while the Mills have bought of old stuff, 300 each of Jalna, at Rs. 184; and Dharwar, at Rs. 189; and 100 each of Wardha, at Rs. 187; Wudwan, at Rs. 183; and Compta, at Rs. 194 per candy on the basis of previous rates.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—The former market has been closed to-day; and in the latter there has been no change in prices, a small export business having been reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,035 bales.
Wheat	5,970 cwts.
Linseed	2,934 "
Rapeseed	2,508 "
Gingellyseed	4,986 "
Poppyseed	855 "
Castorseed	4,229 "
Rice	3,227 "

FREIGHTS are quiet, with no fresh business passing. Rates generally are nominal at 13s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates afterwards became firmer, and 1s. 2 23-32d. was obtainable at the close for Wire Transfer and Demand, while 1s. 2 29-32d. was the rate for three months' sight Bills, the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 23-32d.	per rupee
Do Telegraphic	1s. 2 23-32d.	"
Do 3 months' sight	1s. 2⅞d.	"
Credits do	1s. 2 29-32d	"
Francs do	1·55½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull to-day at 102 7-8 for Money, and 102 11-16 for Account, for 3½ per cent., closing 1-16th to 1-8th below these rates; with Threes quoted at 99½ nominal.

SHARES.—Business in this market has been very slow to-day and quotations generally are unchanged, the only alterations which we have to make this evening bring a decline of Rs. 25, in Indian Manufacturing; and of Rs. 10, in China; and an advance of Rs. 5 each, in Colaba Land and Mills and David. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2¼ higher, at Rs. 1,340 per share.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, OCT. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats firm.
Good Dhollera 3 22-32
The Manchester market has been steady.
2¾ per cent. Consols 108 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes 101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62⅜
Bar Silver 29 15-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	63,000	Bales.
" " " Surats	2,700	"
" " Imports of Cotton	105,000	"
" " " Surass	Nil	"
" Stock of Cotton	435,000	"
" " Surats	32,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LONDON, OCT. 30.

The Clan Line steamers Clan Buchanan and Clan Macnab arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, OCT. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, OCT. 31.

Mail steamers Java, from China, and Australia from Aden, arrived.

NOV. 1.

German mail steamer Prinz Regent Luitpold, from Australia, and mail steamer Kaiserhind, from Bombay, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.
NOVEMBER 1.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.
BIRTHS.

ADAMS—October 4, at Sandown, Isle of Wight, wife of W. F. Adams, M.R.C.S., of Bannu, N. India, of a daughter.
PHILLIPS—October 10, at 3, Durham-terrace, Westbourne gardens, wife of H. Arthur D. Phillips, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BALFOUR—BARKER—October 8, at Wimborne St. Giles, Church, Dorset, Charles Frederick Balfour, of the Indian Civil Service, to Sybil Margaret, elder daughter of the Rev. F Barker, Rector of Wimborne, St. Giles.
BEACHCROFT—SWINHOE—October 7, at St. Mark's Church, New Swindon, Francis Seward Beachcroft, eldest son of Francis Porter Beachcroft, Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service (retired), of Sneiton, Syden am-hill, to Amy L. Swinhoe, daughter of George Money Swinhoe, late 95th Regt., of Park House, New Swindon.
BODWELL—ROBINSON—October 14, at Holy Trinity, Sloane-square, Frank Bedwell, of Shern Cottage, Scarborough, to Ida Francis, daughter of the late Capt., H. Luke Robinson, Indian Staff Corps.
CARTER—MOWAT—October 10, at St. Nicholas Church, North Waltham, Herbert Carter, Esq., Indian Forest Service Burma, to Gertrude Evelyne Mowat, second daughter of the Rev. James Mowat, Rector of Handsworth, Yorkshire.
COVENTRY—HILL—October 10, at St. Mary of the Angels, Bayswater, Francis Martin, youngest son of John Coventry, Esq., of Burgate House, Hants, to Amy Maud, daughter of H. W. J. Hill, Esq., of 17, Cleveland-square, Hyde Park, and Tarcoulay, Shahjehanpur, Bengal.
CUM—CROFT—October 13, at St. Stephen's, South Kensington, Walter Graham, eldest son of William Crum, of Thornliebank, Glasgow, to violet, third daughter of Sir John Croft, Bart., of Darlington-place, Kent.
HAMILTON—DE MONTMORENCY—October 7, at St. Martin's Guernsey, Frank Hamilton, late of Scots Fusiliers, and son of the late Richard Hamilton, Staff Corps, to Grace de Montmorency, widow of Harvey J. de Montmorency, and daughter of Sir Thomas Grove, Bart.
MALCOLMSON—WHINNEY—October 7, at St. Paul's, Avenue-road, N. W., James Grant, Captain 3rd Bn. Gordon Highlanders, eldest son of Capt. J. G. Malcolmson, V. C, Royal Body Guard, late 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, to Helen Elizabeth, second daughter of Frederick Whinney, Esq. of 85, Avenue-road, N. W.
OLIVER—TRESIDDER—Sept 15, at Croydon, Douglas William, second son of Thomas Oliver, of Bramley Hill, Croydon, to Hilda Alice, youngest daughter of the late Surgeon John Nicholas Tresidder, of H M Indian Medical Service, and Mrs Tresidder, Warham-road, Croydon.
ROBERTSON—VON WISTERSLEB—Oct 7, at Stettin, and later at the Dreifaltigkeits Kirche, Berlin, John Drummond, third son of Archibald David Robertson, late of the Bombay Civil Service, to Marianne Caecilie, elder daughter of Lieut-Col von Wistersleb, late of the 8th Prussian Regiment of Hussars.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—Oct 12, at 60, Holland-road, W, Elizabeth Jane, widow of Major-Genl E H Atkinson, late of the Madras Army, aged 83.
BROCKMAN—Oct 13, at 28, Highland-road, Upper Norwood Harriet Maria, widow of Lieut-Col H J Brookman, Madras Army, aged 90.
CAMPBELL—Oct 7, at Edinburgh, Jane, relict of Donald Archibald Campbell, R-q, and elder daughter of the late Lieut-Genl Archibald Brown Dyce, Colonel of H M 105th Regiment.
HEDGER—October 11, at Dinham Cottage, Ludlow, Philip Francis Frushard Hedger, of Calcutta, aged 44.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.

HIGGENS—October 28, at Tinnevelly, the wife of A. W. B. Higgens, I. C. S., of a daughter.
SKEHAN—October 23, at Poonamalee, the wife of Sergeant William James Skehan, Commissariat Department, of a son.

DEATHS.

BREED—October 27, at Palamcottah, the infant daughter of the Rev. F. W. Breed, C. M. S.
PAUL—October 29, at Madras, Arthur Campbell, the third son of David Paul, Indian Postal Service, aged 3 years 6 months and 27 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VOICE.—We cannot deal with letters which do not bear the name and address of the sender.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1896.

THE twenty-four hours ending at 10 a.m. Friday was the most favourable in the record of the mortality since the Bubonic Fever appeared in Bombay. Only one death was registered. This was so far reassuring, and it indicates, what the daily mortality for some time has been indicating, that the disease has not been able to make progress against the energetic measures taken to meet it. But the next twenty-four hours gave five deaths. It is impossible to accurately forecast the future, for, in the case of a disease of this type on a new soil, a recrudescence is very much to be apprehended. Anxiety on this score is not lessened by the high prices of food and the unhealthy influences of the abnormal climatic conditions that have caused the partial failure of the crops and the consequent advancement of prices of the food supply of the people. We must not be lulled into a false security. Not a single precaution now being taken can be safely relaxed. In view of the fact that in the North-West the greatest mortality from plague occurs during the cold weather, it would be prudent to prepare for the approach of the cold weather in Bombay by pressing forward measures of sanitation even more vigorously. A great deal has to be done to make good the fearful deficiencies in the drainage system over half the city. What is being done about the drainage of the Mandvie District? Members of the Corporation have freely given their opinion that bubonic fever had its origin in the imperfect condition of the drainage of the Mandvie Bunders. The big storm-water drains—never intended to carry sewage—have been silted up, and it has cost many thousands of rupees and the labour of many hundreds of men to open man-holes and dig out the silt. Plans were drawn up for a system of pipe sewers to take the sewage from the gullies and carry it off without contact with the large storm-water drains. Those plans were submitted over a year ago, but they were pigeon-holed until the working of the Shone System in Colaba proves successful. As the success of that system has been proved not only in the Houses of Parliament in London, and in many English towns, but in Rangoon and in Karachi, it might have been supposed that, without rashness, the Corporation of Bombay might have assumed that the experiment of Colaba will prove successful when that experiment is eventually carried out. But with a caution carried to an extreme it was determined otherwise. Mandvie waits for Colaba Colaba waits for its house-connections. The whole of the underground works of that system were completed at heavy cost over a year since, but it cannot operate until the houses are put into connection with the exhaust chambers. It is scarcely credible that, notwithstanding the urgent need of supplying the sanitary requirements of Colaba, only four connections have been made in that districts between house property and the Shone System. A Committee of the in-expert sat two years to discuss the question of connections, and prepared a report, which was of no practical use whatever. Then the engineers and the Health Officer were allowed to prepare a working scheme for house-connections, which was drawn up without delay. The plan was approved, then it became necessary to organise a staff to execute the work throughout the city. A long controversy as to whether the ratepayers or the landlords were to pay for the connections occupied endless time. Eventually a compromise was arrived at; and it might have been supposed that the work would be at once taken in hand. But delays are multiplied, and still nothing is done in the matter.

Colaba, with the Shone System complete, is still unconnected. Meanwhile Mandvie waits upon Colaba, It is visited by an outbreak of bubonic fever; the sewers or rather the absence of sewers is blamed; but the plans prepared in February or March last year have not yet been put in hand. This is deplorable; but it is undoubtedly typical of the manner in which the best considered and most thoroughly matured schemes for the completion of sewerage system have been thwarted and marred by elements which have an influence in the Municipality out of all proportion to their competence to deal with the sanitary needs of an Oriental population of nine hundred thousand souls. Much has been done to remedy some of the evils resulting from the delays and obstructions which have placed the city at such a grievous disadvantage when threatened by the danger that has now presented itself. The house-connections and the gully drainage of houses in which cases of bubonic fever have occurred in the Mandvie district are being quickly reconstructed or renewed by the Municipality. But that is not sufficient. The drainage of the streets should be at once taken in hand, and the plans long since drawn up put to practical use. In other words, the Shone System must be laid down in Mandvie without pretending to wait any longer for the result of the "experiment" in Colaba. The house-connections in Colaba should be pushed on with all expedition, so that one of the most hardly used districts of the city may at length get its most urgent need of drainage supplied after long years of unheeded remonstrances and flouted petitions. A great mortality of rats has been recently observed at the Colaba Cotton Green—an evil omen in view of what followed close or a similar phenomenon in Mandvie. There are large areas of the city—Mandvie is one of them—in which sewers have been made for twelve or fourteen years, but the connections with the houses not having been made the sewers have been useless for any good purpose, and it has been alleged that they have been the original source of the present outbreak. It is of the most urgent importance that all the necessary works, long since planned and sanctioned, and in some places partially carried out, shall now be put in hand and completed without the loss of a single month. Most of them are hung up because of the difficulty of procuring the necessary sanction for the outlay; although there are on hand cash balances amounting to considerable over twenty lakhs.

We have already directed the attention of the Municipality, the public and the Government to the crying scandal of adding to the millions of tons of rotten town sweeping polluting the Byculla Flats by dumping down two thousand cartloads of foulness every day of the week, Sundays included. As hundreds of cartloads come from the worst quarter of the city, including those in which bubonic fever—to say nothing of small-pox and cholera—prevails, it is needless to point out that the Flats are being made the breeding-ground of pestilence by the continuance of a practice condemned by Mr. Baldwin-Latham in 1890, and since constantly signalised by Dr. Weir as a public danger. We have also dealt upon the necessity of amending the Municipal Act so that the owners of vast buildings let out in tenements which often give shelter—and a great deal besides—to eight hundred or a thousand people, should be compelled to make them habitable by means of air-shafts, and openings to admit daylight to the dark and often windowless rooms. The amendment of the Act is a matter within the power of the Government. So is much else; for under certain provisions of the Act it rests with his Excellency in Council to see that measures necessary to the public health and safety shall be carried out with due diligence in default of proper zeal and energy on the part of the local authority. In another column we note the symptoms of "unrest" created by present situation amongst classes in the city. It is right that we should say here that there is "unrest" of another kind, amongst other classes. It has been proposed to convene a public meeting in the Town Hall to memorialise Government to consider the expediency of placing the sanitation of the city in the hands of a Sanitary Board, composed, like the Port Trust, of men selected of qualifications and aptitudes, which will be a guarantee that the work entrusted to them will be carried out on business principles. If the Corporation takes off its coat to the work such proposals will be no more heard of; but the time for paltering with the drainage of Bombay has surely passed.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M.P., sends a very interesting and suggestive letter to the *Times*, on the subject of what we may call the commercial capture of Central Asia by Russia. We are accustomed, Mr. Maclean points out, to regard Russia merely as a military Power, but nothing is more remarkable than the growth in recent years of her industrial and commercial resources. He shows that the decay of our trade in Central Asia is not solely due to the prohibitive duties established by Russia along the great Customs line from the Caspian to the Pamirs. "The disagreeable truth we have to face is that Russia has shown a far livelier and more practical interest than we have done in the restoration of the prosperity of vast tracts of territory in Central Asia which were for many ages the seats of flourishing empires, and which need nothing for the revival of their ancient fertility but order and good roads." We can only admire and envy railway extension, soon to be carried further in the direction of Herat, and contrast it with the apathetic and stagnant policy of the Government of India. We "dare not" ask the Ameer to let us lay down the railway to Kandahar, although all the materials are stored at Chaman. "The whole distance from Chaman to the terminus of the Russian railway system on the north of Afghanistan is only 500 miles, and, if this missing link were supplied, we should soon have an overland line of railway from Calais to Calcutta, with the single break of the voyage across the Caspian Sea." Mr. Maclean hardly seems to realise the difficulties of the situation in regard to the extension of railway communication to Kandahar. If the Ameer will not listen to any such proposal that is not the fault of the Simla authorities. They cannot help themselves. He has, as every one in India knows, always resolutely opposed the introduction of railways, and, unfortunately, it is the firm conviction of the Europeans in his service that he will never change this *non-possumus* attitude. The Government of India, Mr. Maclean maintains, have lost the commercial instinct, and have allowed Russia to take in Central Asia the initiative in both warlike and peaceful enterprises. "One cannot but feel," exclaims the hon. member for Cardiff, "that a more enlightened policy would have been pursued by the Government of India if commercial interests had been represented in the Viceroy's Executive Council." It all depends upon who represents commercial interests; but, we suppose that Mr. Maclean means that those interests should be looked after not by some member of the Civil Service, however distinguished and able, but by a man of business training. It will, we fear, be some time before this reform is brought about, but in the meantime, the Chambers of Commerce have a great responsibility. There is a feeling at home that the Indian Chambers of Commerce or rather some of them are not sufficiently alive to the importance of keeping the Supreme Government up to the mark. The comment of one of the Opposition journals on Mr. Maclean's proposals is worth quoting. "Surely," says the Liberal organ, "the days of Russophobia are numbered when an Anglo-Indian and Tory M.P. is found advocating the joining up of the Indian and Russian railways!"

ONE of the minor events of the week the mail left was the appearance of Sir Richard Temple's autobiography under the title of "The Story of my Life." In England Sir Richard owes most of his popularity to his fame as a laborious member of Parliament, but as the *Times* observes of his achievements at home they are comparatively parochial for one who can boast that during more than half of the period—29 years—he spent in India, "I governed about one hundred and fifteen millions of British subjects, a goodly portion of the Asiatic population, perhaps an appreciable fraction of the human race. For five of these years I conducted the finances of British India, with a revenue of 55 millions sterling annually, according to the then valuation of the rupee, and with an exchequer then reckoned as among the large exchequers of the nations. I personally supervised and commanded in the field the operations for the relief of famine on two occasions on a gigantic and unprecedented scale. I governed, at different times, the provinces which included both the capital cities, Calcutta and Bombay—a peculiar, perhaps a unique, circumstance. . . .

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MERVE-KUSHK RAILWAY.

ST. PETERSBURG, OCT. 31.

The construction of the Railway from Merve to Kushk has commenced.

DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, OCT. 31.

A grand demonstration of one hundred and thirty thousand business men, with bands and banners took place here to-day in favor of "Mr. McKinley and Sound Money."

The streets were crammed with people, and the houses decorated with flags.

Immense enthusiasm prevailed.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Republican Party, while professing the utmost confidence in the ultimate result of the Presidential election, admit the existence of a large doubtful vote.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

A rumour is current that the Tsar intends proposing a conference on the Turkish question.

TURKISH FINANCES.

In view of the financial straits of Turkey the Russian Government have reduced the annual payment on account of the Turkish war indemnity by half.

INSECURITY OF THE ROAD TO MECCA.

The road between Jeddah and Mecca is at present very insecure owing to the Arabs pillaging the caravans. Those attacked comprise many pilgrims from India.

Sir Phillip Currie, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, has demanded of the Porte protection for the pilgrims.

THE NEW RECTOR OF THE GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Mr. Chamberlain has been elected Rector of the Glasgow University, defeating Mr. Birrell, the Radical candidate.

The students in the evening paraded with torches and tried to invade a music hall, although it was full.

They then, assisted by the mob, smashed the windows. The police then appeared on the scene, and dispersed them and made eight arrests.

THE STATE OF THE SOUDAN.

Several important Soudan Sheikhs have submitted to the Egyptians, and a large area between Dongola, Berber, and Omdurman is thus in the hands of the friendlies.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE TSAR.

The Tsar and Tsarina have returned to Russia.

EXECUTIONS IN MADAGASCAR.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

Advices from Madagascar state that the Hova Minister of the Interior and Prince Ratsimanga, uncle of the Queen, have been tried by court-martial and executed for complicity in the late rebellion.

SEIZURE OF A BRITISH OFFICER BY BRIGANDS.

Captain Marriott, of the Norfolk Regiment, has been captured near Smyrna by brigands, who demand ten thousand pounds for his ransom.

GERMAN OFFICERS FOR CHINA.

Colonel Liebert and a party of German Officers sail shortly for China, where they will reorganise the Chinese army.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, OCT. 31.

Most serious floods have taken place throughout France and Lyons, and other large towns are partially innundated.

The height of the River Rhone is the highest on record.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

The death is announced of Surgeon-General William Munro.

THE THREATENED FAMINE.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

H. E. the Viceroy has received telegrams from the Queen-Empress expressing her grief at the danger of famine with which India is threatened, and her hope that the relief to be afforded will save suffering and life.

The Secretary of State for India has also telegraphed to the Viceroy saying that he deeply deplores the failure of the crops and the threatened famine, and promising his full support in the efforts and expenditure to relieve distress and mitigate evils.

THE PANIC AMONG THE STUDENTS.

MEETING AT POONA.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, OCT. 31.

A large and influential meeting of parents and guardians, doctors, pleaders, barristers, and University Fellows. Rao Bahadoor Kanitkar, Fellow of the University, presiding, came to the following resolutions: Firstly, that they reluctantly decided not to permit their sons and wards to proceed to Bombay for the examinations; secondly, they respectfully appeal to the Syndicate for the reconsideration of the decision of Monday last or grant second examinations for abstainers at convenient and healthy centre outside Bombay.

MEETING AT DARWAR.

DHARWAR, Nov. 1.

A public meeting of the students, parents, and guardians was held on Saturday evening. It was unanimously resolved to request the University Syndicate to create a new centre for School Final Examination this year at Poona, owing to the existence of plague at Bombay. Parents are extremely afraid and unwilling to send their sons. They hope that the Syndicate will give their earnest consideration to the matter and decide favourably.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 31.

The Commander-in-Chief left Simla to-day on tour under the usual salute. He is accompanied by his Military Secretary and Captains Swanston and Lyons, Aides-de-Camp. General Morton and Colonel Hamilton, acting Quarter-Master General, leave tomorrow to join the Commander-in-Chief. General Badcock joins the Commander-in-Chief on his return from leave at Gwalior. Lady White also probably joins Sir George at Gwalior.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

The following additional *Gazette* notifications are published:—The resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz of the office of Additional Member of Council has been accepted.

Mr. W. Crooke resigns the Civil Service.

A rule has been made permitting the Bombay Government to appoint any Subordinate Judge, members of the Provincial Civil Service, and native of India of proved merit and ability, to be also Assistant Sessions Judges.

Doctor H. Henry has been appointed Civil Surgeon of Simla vice Dr. Moorehead, whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

The Reverend A. Dyer, Chaplain of Dagshai, has been retransferred to Burma. The Reverend J. Richards, Rangoon Establishment, is appointed Chaplain of Dagshai.

Lieutenant W. Preston, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer of the Mewar Bhil Corps.

Captain Arthur Ffrench, Wing Commander, 11th Madras Infantry, retires.

Mr. A. Trotter, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from Burma to Bengal.

Mr. W. P. Godfrey, Honorary Assistant Examiner, is appointed temporary Deputy Examiner in Burma.

Mr. A. R. Kalberer is reverted to his appointment in the Subordinate Accounts branch.

Sanction has been accorded to an extension, when funds are available, of the Wazirabad-Lyallpur Railway, from Lyallpur to Khanuwal by 105 miles.

It is ruled that graded officers of the Geological Survey Department may subscribe to the Forest Officers' Provident Fund recently instituted. The subscription is voluntary in the case of existing officers, but obligatory in case of those joining the graded list of the Department after 30th October, 1896.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 16TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery, with the Overland Mails of October 16, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 5-30 p.m., on Saturday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Andrews, Miss	Johnson, Miss Annie
Ahmad, Mr W	Johnson, Mrs B
Burrows, Mr	Koox, Mrs and 2 Misses
Barker, Miss	Knox, Mr Justice
Barraud, Mr	King, Mr C L
Bignell, Mr	Lloyd, Miss
Banijji, Mr	McGavin, Dr
Clark, Mrs and infant	Mee, Mr
Clarke, Miss	Ormond, Miss
Casparez, Mr E P	Paton, 2 Misses
Dainbie, 2 Misses	Perrin, Mr
Digby, Miss	Pond, Capt and Mrs
Ewart, Capt and Mrs and 3 children	Richardson, Mr C W
Fitzmaurice, Mr R	Reid, Miss Scott
Gourgee, Mr and Mrs	Scannell, Miss
Giver, Miss	Simmonds, Mr E B
Hopper, Mr	Scriven, Mr J R
Jones, Mr J H	Worsfeld, Miss
Johnson, 3 Misses	Westcott, Mr R B

FROM BRINDISI.

Bignell, Col and Mrs	Miller, Mr Thos
Baker, Capt D	McIver, Mr and Mrs
Bennett, Mr C	Nasgamwalla, Mr K T
Coode, Mr J M	Oldham, Mr W B
Campion, Mr and Mrs J M	Parry, Rev J H
Carrie, Mr	Reynolds, Lieut P
Catley, Mr	Robson, Capt and Mrs
Dugdale, Capt and Mrs	Radice, Mr and Mrs
Ferrier, Rev A	Rich, Mr G
Henrichs, Mr G K	Souter, Mr
Llewhellin, Mr E S	Seager, Mr R
Morris, Miss	Smith, Mr L A
Macdonald, Mr L W	Tucker, Mr W R
McMichael, Mrs	Tintner, Mr J
Mawle, Lieut	Warwick, Mrs Spencer
Moran, Mr W E	

FROM PORT SAID.

McIntyre, Mr	Daly, Miss

FROM SUEZ.—Major de Brath.

THE EXTRA STEAMER ORIENTAL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s extra steamer, Oriental Captain L. H. Moule, arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, with two hundred and forty-three passengers. On her urrival she directly proceeded to the Victoria Dock, where excellent arrangements were made for landing the passengers, by Mr. Walker, Deputy Superintendent, and Mr. Budakhan shed supervisor. A large number of Custom's officials were present under Mr. J. Walsh and Mr. McDonald and were very busy in passing the luggage. The Oriental left London on the 10th October, with seventy-four passengers on board. In the Bay of Biscay she encountered a strong south-westerly gale and very heavy sea. She called at Marseilles on the 16th October, where she embarked one hundred and sixty-four passengers, and left for Bombay on the following day. Port Said was reached on the 22nd October. About fifteen hours were taken to pass through the Suez Canal. Again bad weather was experienced in the Red Sea. Various entertainments took place during the voyage, including concerts, sports, and dances. Captain Moule and his officers were complimented by the passengers for giving them every assistance in carrying out the various sports. The following is the list of passengers:—

Adams, Surg-Lt-Col and Mrs	Iviman, Mr W
Adams, Miss V E	Johnstone, Mrs
Anderson, Mr Frank	Kirt, Miss
Anderson, Mr	Kirkpatrick, Mr
Anderson, Mrs	Kitto, Mrs
Anton, Mr J	Laing, Mr J J
Ash, Miss	Lavers, Mr M G
Blair, Miss	Leventhorpe, Mr and Mrs
Baird, Mr and Miss	Leventhorpe, Mr
Bannerman, Lt A G	Lightfoot, Mr and Mrs
Boddam, Lt E H C	Lowndes, Mr and Mrs R G
Bollam, Mr and Mrs	Macrae, Surg-Lieut-Col
Boon, Mr J	Mackie, Mr and Mrs
Bourdillon, Mrs and 2 infants	Mackichan, 2 Misses
Boyd, Mrs	Marriatt, Mr
Boyle, Mr G G	Martin, Mr E S
Brock, Mr L	Martin, Miss
Browne, Surg-Lt-Col	Martin, Mrs L A
Burney, Maj and Mrs	Mathieson, Mr J
Buchanan, Mrs and child	Miller, Mr E D
Butterworth, Rev A	Mills, Mrs
Butterworth, Mr	Money, Col E A
Carcless, Rev H	Morris, Mr and Mrs
Cargill, Miss	Moran, Mr W
Carlyon, Mr W H	Moorhead, Surg-Lt
Chain, Mr H	Murray, Mr W
Chatterton, Sur-Capt	Nedham, Miss
Childers, Mrs and child	Nicholas, Serg-Maj
Clark, Mrs W O, and child	Nottinius, Mr
Clarke, Mrs and infant	Occlesten, Mr S
Close, Lieut G H and A J	Owen, Mr and Mrs
Clement, Mrs and 2 infants	Pelan, Rev C C
Coffin, Mr, Mrs and Miss	Power, Miss L R
Cohen, Miss	Price, Mr
Collingridge, Mr	Rattigan, Sir W, Lady, and 2 children
Colvin, Miss	Richey, Mrs
Colvin, Mr, Mrs and child	Rider, Mrs H
Croall, Miss M	Ringwood, Maj and Mrs
Constable, Major and Mrs	Rivaz, Mrs and Miss
Cooper, Mr C D	Rivett-Carnac, Mrs
Cooke, Mr and Mrs	Rose, Mrs E
Cooke, Mr S A	Rose, Miss
Couran, Mr	Sangster, Mr H B
Cox, Master	Sanders, Mr and Mrs J
Cox, Mr and Mrs W A	Scott, Mr Ross
Coppage, Capt and Mrs	Sealey Mr, Mrs, Miss and child
DaCosta, Mr and Mrs	Starling, Mr C C
Dale, Miss	Skinner, Capt and Mrs
Dampier, Mr	Smith, Mr Turton
Davison, Mr and Mrs C W	Smith, Mr L G
Dimant, Rev H D	Smith, Mrs Turton
Dillion, Rev and Mrs	Smith, Mr and Mrs
Easton, Mr and Mrs	Sheriock, Miss
Ellis, Mrs and Miss	Sorabjee, Miss
Ellison, Rev and Mrs, child and 2 infants	Standen, Mr and Mrs
Ezra, Messrs E and A	Stone, Rev J
Farlow, Mr and Mrs	Stevens, Mr
Franks, Capt	Stevens, Miss
Frost, Mrs H F B	Strange, Mr
Forde, Mr A B	Storrs, Rev A A
Force, Miss de la	Sturrock, Mrs
Galloway, Brig-Surg Lt-Col	Strang, Mr J
George, Capt A	Sutter, Mr D M
Gibbs, Mr M J	Tabor, Mr
Gilor, Mrs R	Tanse, Miss
Goodfellow, Mr H F	Templeman, Mr
Greyer, Mr and Mrs	Tomson, Mr H
Grey, Mr and Mrs	Thorn, Mr
Guise, Mr and infant	Waterfield, Mrs S
Guise, Mr H W	Watson, Mrs Ralph
Hall, Mrs	Warcham, Mr
Hale, Surg-Col and Mrs	Waterfield, Mr H G
Hall Mr H J	White, Miss, and 2 children
Handley, Mr H P	Wilsworthy, Mr
Harvey, Mr Mrs and Miss	Whitchurch, Surg-Capt
Harvey, Mr, Mrs and 2 infts	White, Rev and Mrs
Higgins, Miss	Williamson, Rev W J
Holland, Capt and Mrs	Wild, Mr
Howard, Mr H C	West Mr D G
Hogan, Mr and Mrs J	Wheeler Mr H
Hussey, Capt and Mrs	Yates, Mr and Mrs
Hyr. Rev, Mrs and child	Young, Mrs

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 16.

THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

IN the opinion of friend and foe alike the valedictory speech delivered by the Earl of Rosebery in the Empire Palace Theatre, Edinburgh, last Friday night, was, from an oratorical point of view, quite his finest effort. But there are some persons—a very small minority I admit—who think that this great performance would in an artistic sense have been more perfect and in a party sense more noble if the speaker had stopped at the Eastern question without washing so much dirty linen in public. He himself anticipated this objection, but naturally thought that after his letter to Mr. T. E. Ellis, M.P., the public would expect some further explanation of his conduct in resigning the leadership of his party. I say his party, for although Lord Rosebery has given up the supreme command of the Liberal army—if the Unionists will allow the still disorganized and demoralized forces of their opponents to be styled an army—in not one of the many hundred articles that have been written on the subject during the past seven days has there been even the faintest suggestion that the noble Earl is likely in present circumstances to join the other side. His statesmanlike appreciation in the Scottish capital of the foreign situation shows where Lord Rosebery's proper place is. He is more at home at the Foreign Office than the Treasury, and if the hope of his admirers that he may some day again be Liberal Prime Minister is fulfilled, they will not be completely satisfied if he accepts any portfolio but that with which he first made his reputation in the political world. But that is looking a long way ahead. The men of light and leading in the Liberal party do not entertain any doubts as to the probable duration of the present administration. Indeed the unlikelihood of any change of Government taking place for some years to come has been put forward as the strongest reason why in face of rival claims and active jealousies the Liberal party should let sleeping dogs lie, and not attempt to appoint a successor to Lord Rosebery.

LORD ROSEBERY'S SPEECH.

But to return to Lord Rosebery's speech, it is interesting, at any rate, in an Indian paper to note that the phalanx of Scottish M. P.'s, who supported the ex-Leader this day week did not include Sir William Wedderburn, who as might be supposed has ranged himself amongst those opposed in any circumstances to a peer of the realm being at the head of what is called a democratic party, but which in the opinion of its opponents is really not more democratic *au fond* than the Unionist party. At the outset of his two hours' speech Lord Rosebery expressed the opinion in which he has since been strongly supported by Mr. Asquith that the time has not yet come for the Liberal party to make a substantive declaration of policy, thereby giving an opening for the taunt that the Liberals have no leader and no programme. One of the sentences most loudly applauded was Lord Rosebery's declaration that in foreign politics he had never known a party. This was said in connexion with his remark that he welcomed the indignation meetings amongst other reasons he mentioned, because they strengthen the hands of the Government in dealing with this question—a proposition often previously made by friends of the Armenians and accepted by at least three Cabinet Ministers, but repudiated by Mr. Curzon in his speech at Glasgow two days ago. But while Lord Rosebery rejoiced to see the country stirred by recent events in Turkey, he felt that public feeling required no stimulus but rather guidance. The Eastern question—the question of the future government of the land so long misruled by the Sultan—could not be got rid of by partial remedies, and such as had been proposed were either futile, or dangerous, or both. He deemed it his duty to give all the support he could to her Majesty's Government; he would strenuously oppose the isolated intervention of Great Britain, which, he contended, would mean nothing less than a European war; and he believed the only course was for concerted action to be taken by the Powers, if not by all, then by such as were most immediately concerned. He discussed some of the proposed remedies, and with reference to the Dardanelles reminded those who talk so glibly about handing over that position to Russia of

A SIMPLE FACT.

The Dardanelles are not under our control, nor does the Turkish Empire belong to us. In passing he also observed with reference to the cry to the Czar's Government to come over and help us, that it has not always been the fashion of Englishmen to approve of Russian administrative methods. Respecting Mr. Gladstone's intervention if he differed from that illustrious statesman, he differed only as a friend. He had received that morning a long, affectionate letter from Mr. Gladstone, whom he must always regard with veneration. But it seemed to him that to threaten the Sultan without taking action would be a public confession of impotence, whilst the withdrawal of our Ambassador would be a great affront and might eventually lead to war. "Against the policy of solitary interference in the Affairs of the East I am prepared," he said, "I am prepared to fight tooth and nail. The party who support the interest of peace must also be vigilant and must also be prepared to fight tooth and nail if they do not wish that isolated policy to be carried out. Mr. Gladstone speaks, urging, as I think, indirectly, some idea of this kind, speaks of the phantasm of a European war being excited by any such thing. I believe, it is no phantasm at all. I am convinced, as far as my information and my knowledge go—and up to recently I think that knowledge and information were sound, although the situation may have changed for the better—I do believe that there was a fixed and resolute agreement on the part of the Great Powers of Europe, all of them, or nearly all of them, to resist by force any single-handed intervention by England in the affairs of the East." He explained what a European war means and proceeded:—"I do not say that I am unwilling to draw the sword in a just and necessary cause. I have myself, while a Minister, incurred the risk of war. I do not believe that any British Minister with reference to the vast interests committed to his charge can avoid the risk of war; but I say that any British Minister who engages in a European war, except under the pressure of the direst necessity, except under interests directly and distinctively British, is a criminal to his country and to his position." He believed the Colonies would support the mother country in

A JUST AND NECESSARY WAR,

but not in hostilities on behalf of Armenian interests in the East. "In twelve years," he continued "you have added to the Empire, whether in the shape of actual annexation or of dominion, or what is called a sphere of influence, 2,600,000 square miles of territory. While the area of the United Kingdom—England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, the Channel Islands, and so forth—has 120,000 square miles, therefore to the 120,000 square miles of the United Kingdom, which is a part of your Empire, you have added during the past twelve years twenty-two areas as large as that United Kingdom itself. I say this, that that marks out for many years a policy from which you cannot depart if you would. You may be compelled to draw the sword—I hope you may not be—but the foreign policy of Great Britain until its territory is consolidated, filled up, settled, civilized, must inevitably be a policy of peace. With regard to his resignation he denied that he had been driven from the leadership by the attacks of the newspapers, but the Armenian question was only the last of a series of incidents. "I do not think," he said, "that you have ever quite sufficiently realized what is the position of a Liberal leader, who is also a peer. He is, Parliamentarily speaking, almost impotent and helpless. He is shut up in

A PERMANENTLY HOSTILE ASSEMBLY

with a handful of followers. His voice, under the most favourable circumstances, can only be heard in the House of Commons, the seat of power, through the mouth of another. At a general election, when the fortunes and future of himself s well as his party are in the balance he is restricted to absolute silence. He is, in effect, in the position of riding a horse without reins. Well, the only reason for which I mention that to you is this—that a man in that position has no chance of succeeding in the lead of the Liberal party unless he receives very exceptional support, very exceptional loyalty, and very exceptional co-operation from the party inside and outside Parliament to make up for his own inherent deficiencies. Perhaps I had no right to expect any such exceptional measure to be dealt out to me, but, at any rate, I cannot say that I received it—rather was my being a peer, which was to some extent the reason, as I have explained, of my impotence, urged as a reason for further hampering my efforts." Two days after they first met Parliament they were defeated by their own followers by a majority of two, and at the general election his proposal for a definite concentrated policy was disregarded. Mr. Gladstone's action in the Armenian agitation was the last straw. "Our leader—for Mr. Gladstone must always lead the Liberal party when he wishes to—our leader has come forward, in a noble and sublime spirit, but he has equally, innocently and unconsciously himself administered the first *coup de grace* to his successor, because, however much I may differ with Mr. Gladstone in opinion on this question or any other, I never will appear in sharp conflict with him when I am holding the position, titular or otherwise, of leader of the Liberal party." In the course of his further references to his resignation Lord Rosebery made one remark that came as

A SURPRISE TO THE MEETING

and to the public generally, namely, that his resignation had since the general election been in the hands of his colleagues to use when they thought fit. The excitement caused by Lord Rosebery's speech was very great at the beginning of the week; but has now almost died out to be revived when the time comes for settling by vote if it is settled in that way who shall be the chief leader. The *Daily News* and the *Westminster Gazette* still stand alone amongst the Liberal Press of the metropolis in urging that Lord Rosebery must be induced to resume his former post. The former has collected the opinions of a large number of Liberal M.P.'s, and prominent provincial politicians, the majority of whom seem to be on Lord Rosebery's side; but I suspect that if a vote could be taken of Liberals throughout the country the mass of the working men, together with a considerable proportion of the Nonconformists, would desire that their leader should not be a peer. Men of the type of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes find their Nonconformist conscience hurt by Lord Rosebery's connexion with the turf. The *Observer*, which still exercises a certain amount of influence, wholly condemns Lord Rosebery's separation from his party at the present juncture. It goes without saying that the *Chronicle* and its evening satellites, begging Mr. T. P. O'Connor's pardon, are unrepentant, while Mr. Labouchere is as might be expected in ecstacies at what has happened. "With us, Radicals, who have always protested against his leadership, it is no question of personal antipathy! We wish Lord Rosebery all prosperity and happiness, but we believe, as we always have believed, that Democracy is cabined, cribbed, and confined by having as its head a great nobleman, without much Parliamentary experience, without any very definite opinions, and without a grim determination to trample under foot everything that stands in the way of Democratic advance. With us the future of Democracy is involved in this question of the leadership and there is room for no compromise." Mr. Labouchere goes on to say:—"There can be no question as to Lord Rosebery's successor. Sir William Harcourt is the Liberal Leader in the House of Commons, and well and ably has he fought the battles of the Opposition. As a Parliamentarian he is head and shoulders above the other occupants of the front Opposition bench. This, I am convinced, is the view entertained by nine-tenths of the Liberal and Radical, M.P.'s." The member for Northampton differs from Mr. Asquith on one important point. "The Radicals," says Mr. Labouchere, must have a programme, and a drastic one, and they must take care that they are not jockeyed out of it by false friends and by private axe-grinders.

THE DUAL ALLIANCE.

If there could be still in any mind doubts as to the exact relations of France and Russia, they must have been removed by a little incident and yet not little that occurred at Chalons Railway station, and which is thus described in the *Journal Officiel*:—"In the saloon carriage of the Imperial train, after the exchange of a few words, M. Felix Faure bowed to the Empress and kissed her hand. His Majesty the Emperor then approached, extended his hands to the President of the Republic and affectionately embraced him." This, as we are reminded, is the first time that a French President has been kissed by a sovereign, and no wonder our neighbours are elated by this further remarkable proof of Russian goodwill towards their nation. Now that publicists have had time to collect their thoughts the *fetes* of last week are the theme of innumerable articles, but the most important review of the situation is perhaps that which appeared in the *Times* yesterday from the pen of M. Blowitz. By all who can read between the lines the significance of M. Blowitz's words will be at once recognized. He reminds us that last year when he was in Paris Prince Lobanof said:—"'From the very moment that Russia and France were each in their own way isolated they were each thereby bound to find a way out of that isolation by mutually extending their hands across the obstacle that had risen up between them.' And that is

THE ALPHA AND OMEGA OF THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN UNION.

When Prince Lobanof died things had gone too far for it to be possible to go back, even had there been any wish to do so." M. Blowitz goes on to say:—"Two things now remain certain. Henceforth the two nations will form in peace but one head and in war but one arm, and as for the moment, to recall the famous article of the *Post*, war is not in sight, we are merely concerned with discussions which may arise without disturbing peace. As for war there should be no mistake and things must be plainly stated; it is simply England's abstention, friendship, or good will which is sought for. It is as valuable for the Dual as for the Triple Alliance".

"But as for questions not destined to disturb peace—that is to say, on simply diplomatic questions—the Dual Alliance must necessarily concern itself with England, and in all the conversations between M. Hanotaux and M. Shishkin they can only have broached questions affecting her, for it is not to be supposed that men so essentially civilians discussed the army or navy, especially as those two matters were settled by the military convention of August, 1892. On difficulties not disturbing peace, England, and England almost, if not quite, alone, must have formed the subject of conversation. In the East, in Asia Minor, in Egypt, in the Transvaal, at Zanzibar, on the Mekong, in China and Japan, in the Persian Gulf, in Tunis and Morocco, in the Mediterranean, in the Black Sea, on the Dardanelles, on the Niger—everywhere, whether on the side of France or of Russia—it is England which is encountered. In Europe, on the other hand, Russia and France have, so to speak, but one enemy, and by a strange contrast that enemy, that military enemy—for war alone is a common subject of discussion with him—marches everywhere or almost everywhere else, marches rather with than against the Dual Alliance; for it must be plainly stated, however surprising or painful it may appear to English ears, that in the Transvaal, in Egypt, at Zanzibar (in spite of Heligoland) in the Far East, and even in the Levant we find Germany acting

MORE OR LESS COVERTLY AGAINST ENGLAND,

sometimes defying her, as at Zanzibar and nowhere backing her. Hence at Chalons on Friday after luncheon a Russian could say, 'These events will turn many things upside down, even arithmetic, and we shall often prove that one and one are three.'" M. Blowitz adds:—M. Hanotaux without doubt, after the *de facto* alliance just proclaimed, reckons on the ubiquitous and permeating action of French diplomacy and on his own adroitness, backed by a still greater boldness, and on the encouragements of Germany for forcing the hand of England wherever the latter is in his eyes an obstacle. It is for England, diplomatically speaking, to defend herself, for to be forewarned, as she must long have been, is to be forearmed.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

England, M. Blowitz may be sure, is fully alive to the fact that Germany is acting more or less covertly against this country, and if we had no other proofs it would be found in the irritating, not to say menacing, tone of the Berlin Press, which seems to be trying to see how much the British people will stand. Only two days ago the *Kreutz Zeitung* actually suggested that, in order to propitiate Germany, England should give up Zanzibar and Rhodesia. There is a remarkable leading article in this morning's *Times* which, it is hoped, will be read and inwardly digested in the German capital. The German newspaper and the German public are reminded that people here are beginning to realize that the sentiments habitually expressed towards England in many important German newspapers are those of rooted suspicion and hostility. A campaign of sustained denunciation of this sort cannot, in the long run, fail of its effect. The popular feeling towards Germany is already becoming estranged. If the Germans persevere in their policy of exasperation, it will be wholly alienated and, perhaps, converted into a fixed dislike. The Berliners are invited to bear in mind that although the growth and the confirmation of the intimate understanding between France and Russia is a fact of immense importance to many Powers, there is none which it touches so nearly as united Germany. It is, no doubt, defensive in its immediate scope and objects, but circumstances are not difficult to conceive in which it might readily assume a different complexion. The German newspapers no longer ridicule the Parish demonstration, and one journal properly insists that the importance of the Emperor's visit is symptomatic." The symptoms all indicate that the Triple Alliance is becoming looser and weaker, while the Dual Alliance is tending to become stronger and more compact. Seeing that of late years British policy has leaned towards the Triple Alliance it seems as the *Times* says, strange at first sight, that the Press of the leading member in that group of Powers should select the moment when the goodwill of England would be of special advantage to her in order to indulge in a storm of coarse and indiscriminate vituperation against all things English. "It cannot," the *Times* concludes, "be to the interests of Germany—particularly in the present state of Europe—to intensify and perpetuate the sentiments aroused and brought to light on that occasion. That, however, it is to be feared, must be

THE INEVITABLE CONSEQUENCE

if the organs of German public opinion persist in the attitude they have so perversely adopted." It will be interesting to see how this warning is received by those to whom it is not a moment too soon directed.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTSHIP.

As the time for the election of the new President of the United States public interest in the event is increasing on this side of the Atlantic, and many people will be glad to observe that Mr. Smalley is back at his post, though they may not agree with his views on the currency question. Mr. Bryan's tour through the country and his speeches have not, we are told by the correspondent of the *Times*, added to his reputation, nor do the crowds which flock to hear him indicate the true feeling of the people. Curiosity plays a great part in these assemblages. The speeches are not those of a man with great abilities or with wide knowledge or settled convictions about finance or any great public question. They are the speeches of a demagogue. The appeal to passion and prejudice is continuous. It is probable that Mr. Bryan would be stronger to-day had he stayed at home. More inevitable than material interests to Mr. Smalley's mind are the conclusions resulting from any possible estimate of moral forces. "Morals have a great deal more to do with politics in this country than the cynical foreign critic is willing to admit. The history of past elections proves it. A New York journal, itself prone to cynical views, remarked not long ago that no man had ever yet been elected President of the United States who was not supported by a large proportion of the character, ability, and statesmanship of the nation. That is entirely true. It is true also that the business interests of the country and the settled convictions of the best people are dominant factors." Mr. Bryan's distribution of the American people into masses and classes is neither scientific nor from his own point of view accurate or beneficial to his own cause. "Governor Altgeld and Senator Tillman, and the lesser demagogues who are his chief supporters, with such revolutionists as Debs and such characters as Henry George, are no true representatives of the masses. There is no evidence that the majority or any large proportion of the American people are Socialists. The Populist movement has been formidable, like the Silver movement, because times have been hard, but Socialism, though less has been heard of it during this contest than of

SILVERISM WILL BE A POWERFUL AGENT

in determining the result, and powerful for the overthrow of Mr. Bryan." The Gold Standard Defence Association which is rather more in evidence than the once active and confidently enthusiastic Bimetallic League has issued a pamphlet by an American writer, Mr. Horace White, on "the Monetary Issue in the United States." Space will not permit me to notice this brochure at any length, but I may mention that Mr. White tries to make out that the number of Bimetallists "of every type" is dwindling rapidly in America, and that the issue of the present campaign is not Bimetallism but the Gold Standard *versus* the Silver Standard. He says that the mass of the American people do not undersand the subject, and in proof of that assertion tells us that the following varieties of opinion, honestly entertained, as to the meaning of the words "free and unlimited coinage of silver at our present legal ratio of 16 to 1" have been encountered since the Presidential campaign opened:—(*a*) That the Government ought to coin sixteen silver dollars every time it coins one gold dollar. (*b*) That sixteen silver dollars ought to be worth as much as one gold dollar. (*c*) That the Government ought to coin sixteen dollars for each person, making a total coinage of sixteen dollars *per capita*. (*d*) That the Government ought to give sixteen dollars to each one. A newspaper in Alabama published a letter from a man who favoured the policy of 16 to 1 because it would give him eighty dollars, his family consisting of five persons. (*e*) That it means sixteen dollars to each white man and only one dollar to each coloured man, for which reason the latter was opposed to it. This in North Carolina. The phrase,

"FREE COINAGE OF SILVER,"

having been shortened in common parlance to "free silver," many persons have come to undestand that it means the free distribution of silver by the Government to the people. It seems almost incredible that some of the foregoing opinions can be "honestly entertained" in a country where newspapers are so extensively read, but Mr. White is the editor of an important American journal, and he ought to know what he is writing about.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Brig.-Surg. Lt.-Col. T. Ffrench-Mullen, M.D. (Ben. Ret.); Gen. W. Cavaye (Bom. Infy.); Dr. Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury; Admiral Sir R. Wells, K.C.B.; Lord Congleton; Sir J. Naesmyth; Sir W. Fitz-Herbert; Mr. W. H. Wrench.

A VIENNA correspondent telegraphs: Some weeks ago the Bulgarian merchant Zlatko, brother of the Austro-Hungarian Consul in the Macedonian town Seres, was carried off by Turkish robbers. They asked two thousand Turkish pounds as ransom. After long deliberation on the demand of the Austro-Hungarian Consul, the Turkish Government consented to pay the sum, but on delivering the money to the delegate of the robbers Turkish troops prematurely attempted to seize and capture the band. The robbers killed the merchant Zlatco, and escaped into the mountain. The Austro-Hungarian consul at Salonica, Herr Von Haupt, now demands the punishment of the officials who were the cause of Z'atko's death.

THE GROWING UNREST IN BOMBAY.

THE HIGH PRICE OF GRAIN.

AN EARTHQUAKE PROPHESIED.

THE panic which has spread among the less informed inhabitants of the city has grown during the last few days in inverse ratio to the satisfactory decline in cases of bubonic fever. The returns in regard to that unwelcome visitant have been more favourable during the last two or three days than at any previous stage, since the presence of the disease became known. And yet the public mind has been in a state of considerable excitement and the wildest rumours have gained credence, not exclusively among the poorer classes, but also to a limited extent in circles laying claim to education and enlightenment. There is too much reason to fear that the responsibility for the extent to which absurd figments have gained credence rests with a few people from whose position in life and education better things might be expected. Various theories exist as to the reason why a panic is thus being engineered. But, whatever the reason may be, there can unfortunately be little doubt as to the existence of such manœuvres. That some person or persons are interesting themselves in disorganising the ordinary current of affairs by the dissemination of alarmist statements is shown by a variety of circumstances, to say nothing of the blackmail that it has enabled some scoundrels to levy. Amongst these circumstances may be mentioned the bogus posters stuck about the streets purporting to come from the Municipal Commissioner, stating that segregation would be strictly enforced, and the industrious circulation of the allegation for which it would seem that no authority exists, that a learned pundit had prophesied evil days in Bombay. The evil days in question are to be Tuesday and Wednesday next, which precede the Dewalee festival.

The latest prophecy in regard to these ill-omened days is that an earthquake will occur in Bombay and cause great destruction to life and property. Happily there is one redeeming feature in this dark prediction, and it is that the bubonic fever will share the destruction wrought by the coming shock. If any unheaval takes place in Bombay within the present week it is likely to be a social and economic rather than a terrestrial one. The extent to which the prices of food-stuffs have been raised in the city, although stocks are still large, is causing grave discontent amongst the people. It is to be feared that unless the Bunniahs become more reasonable the disatisfaction of the populace will almost reach a very dangerous point. Already for fear of disturbance some grain shops have been closed, and a few instances have occurred in which the smaller dealers have fled, leaving the keys of their shops to police sepoy resident in the same chawls, and giving them liberty to dispose of the grain as they think well. Happily the strengthening of the police force effected in recent years, the memory of the penalties to which the rioters of August 1893 laid themselves open, and the reduction of the official plan of campaign against public disorder to a science, are factors in the situation which lead one to regard a successful grain riot as impossible. Otherwise the present condition of affairs would be very grave, for the people are very angry at the idea of having to pay, as they allege, double the proper rate for food-stuffs.

An interesting illustration of the extent to which this feeling exists was given on Saturday. A well-to-do Bhatia went up to a European official, and through an interpreter, informed him that he and his compatriots had purchased large quantities of grain and were selling it at rates greatly below those charged two or three days back. A group of labourers were standing about at the time, and several of them overhearing the conversation cried, "No, you are not; it is a lie." In support of this contradiction, a woman with a basket of jowaree on her head came forward, and said that she had just purchased it at a shop to which she pointed and had given for it double the rate charged two months ago. The other by-standers said that what was more the credit which the grain-dealers used to give was now denied them, and they had to pay ready money for all they purchased. "You may be selling the grain to your own caste people at a cheaper rate," they said to the Bhatia, "but we are paying more than ever we did." The wily dealer under these circumstances had no help for it but to tell the official alluded to that he had made a mistake in speaking in the present tense. The prices had not yet been reduced, but they were going to be reduced very shortly.

A HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION.

An illustration of popular opinion of a less reasonable kind was also supplied, on Saturday, in Shamsett Street, a narrow thoroughfare, leading to the Shaik Memon Street. A party of Municipal workmen

of the B. I. service. Definite particulars are not at present obtainable from Messrs. Shepherd and Co. as to their traffic returns, but it is understood that the number of outgoing passengers by their boats has been exceptionally large. The officials of the B. B. and C. I. Railway state that there has been a considerable augmentation of traffic on their line. As the residents of the Mandvie and the other "bubonic districts" hail mainly from Cutch and Kathiawar, it is not unnatural that existing fears should have a greater influence on the B. B. Railway coaching traffic than on the G. I. P. Railway. It is true that the latter Company now runs an extra train to Lanowli, every Saturday at 2-30 p.m., but this has no connection with the scare. It is simply run for the convenience of first-class passengers who are escaping from the terrible heat of Bombay to Matheran, Khandala or Lanowli. It may be mentioned that the Municipal Commissioner has obtained from Government the services of an Assistant Surgeon and two hospital assistants to examine third-class passengers by the through trains, in order to prevent persons travelling who are suffering from bubonic fever. Local passengers between Bombay and Kalyan are exempt from this examination.

The firm of Thakar Keshowji Kaliánji, merchants dealing in gum and mirabolums have publicly announced that they have made arrangements to give poor members of their community—the Cutchi Lohanas—a free steamer passage and food on board the steamer in case they chose to leave Bombay for their native country out of fear of the plague. Khan Bhadhur Kasam Hoji Mitha has put six of his houses in Kalyan at the disposal of those who, being panic-stricken, wish to leave Bombay for Kalyan.

It is a matter for congratulation that the evidence of fear supplied by the emigration of Hindus of the working classes is not observable in the case of Mahomedans and Parsees, Jews, and Christians. So long as these communities remain the business of the city will not be brought to a standstill, and the main difficulty will be the comparative scarcity of menial labour. Some inconvenience is being caused on this ground already, and it is not now so easy to summon a coolie within ten yards of one's own door as is ordinarily the case. Large employers of labour, especially in the mills and factories are having some trouble in keeping their men at work, and application for leave to go to up-county are very large. Often when these applications are denied the labourers disappear. In one large mill in the Mahim district no less than 300 men are absent from work.

THE FALSE STATEMENTS AS TO SEGREGATION.

A remarkable instance of the dread of the people at the thought of going to the Infectious Hospital or having their friends taken there has been supplied at the B. B. and C. I. Railway workshops at Parel. The very large number of mechanics engaged there presented a petition to Mr. Luard, the Locomotive Superintendent, praying for the closing of the works for a time. The reason assigned was that the men desired to remain at home to protect their wives and families who where liable to be seized by the police or Municipal servants, when the male head of the household is away, and to be removed by force to the Arthur Road Hospital. The men were assured that no danger of the kind exists, and that none of the people would be taken to hospital except under a medical order. The petition was sent to the Municipal Commissioner, and no doubt was amongst the circumstances which influenced him in further modifying the orders in regard to the segregation of fever patients. The notification issued late on Friday night sets forth that "no cases where proper segregation and treatment can be carried out on the premises will be removed to the Arthur Road Hospital, and in such cases as require removal no action will be taken except upon the certificate of a qualified medical practitioner employed by the Health Department."

It is to be hoped that this notification which has been printed in the vernaculars and freely distributed will go far to allay the panic that undoubtedly prevails amongst the lower classes in regard to compulsory segregation—a panic which would not have arisen but for the gross exaggerations that have been industriously circulated as to the extent to which isolation of cases has been insisted on. As a matter of fact the order for segregation was from the first intended to authorise adequate measures to meet the case of any large and sudden increase in the number of sufferers, an emergency from which we have happily so far been saved. There was no intention to remove patients to the hospital who could be well-looked-after and cared for at home. From first to last no patient has been taken there except by order of a duly qualified medical man, and none except those living in common lodging houses, where proper treatment was impossible. In some instances patients have been taken to the hospital, who have been found lying destitute and helpless on the ground, and suffering from the disease. The effect of the latest order of the Commissioner will be to practically confine segregation in the hospital to people found in this unfortunate plight, and it is to be earnestly hoped that there will not be an increase in the disease in consequence. No patients have been removed to the hospital during the last three days.

As to the statement that the existing scare has partly arisen from the absence of information to show that there are any recoveries of hospital patients, it may be mentioned, on the best authority, that the proportion of deaths has not exceeded 50 per cent. When it is borne in mind that sufferers who are not isolated have died in at least eight cases out of ten, it will at once be seen that hospital treatment against which there is so violent an outcry, are well calculated to save the lives of the patients, as well as to prevent the spread of the disease. Many people are pointing to the exceptionally high death-rate—exclusive of cases reported as bubonic fever—as an indication that the official returns are "cooked," and do not reveal the actual state of affairs. In reply it may be pointed out that abnormal seasons in India are invariably the precursors of abnormal sickness and mortality. This year has been no exception to rule: the weather has been of a very unusual character and a high death-rate has followed.

THREATENED IMMIGRATION.

It is to be feared that the enormous difficulties which the prejudices and customs of the people have thrown in the way of the Municipal executive will soon be further augmented by a large influx of people fleeing from threatened scarcity in the mofussil. A well-known resident of Bombay, writing from Lanowli, states: "The roads about here are full from morning to night of people tramping down to Bombay for work, just as they did in 1877-78. At present they don't look at all starved, but the authorities should start some work for them on the outskirts of Bombay at once, otherwise our death-rate will soon become something awful." Similar intelligence comes from Poona and other places in the mofussil. It is stated that many of these people are already in the city, encamped in and about the Parel village and in Mazagon.

THE CREDULITY OF THE PEOPLE.

The false impression created in the minds of poor and ignorant people, that persons suffering from indisposition of any kind will be dragged into the hospital by the Sircar, still prevails. It is asserted that patients there are killed for the sake of experiments and burnt in a furnace in the hospital, so that no one outside should know how many lose their lives there. This false impression has been taken the utmost advantage of by budmashes, not only in the way of extorting money, but in more ingenious methods. Their plan is illustrated by the following incident.

A Dhobie woman, living in Bengalpura Street, near the market, gave some ear-ornaments and a quantity of silver to a goldsmith to trim into bangles for her. She waited for a few days and then demanded the ornaments. She was told the goldsmith was suffering from fever and would make the ornaments as soon as he recovered. The woman also heard that the goldsmith had taken away gold and silver from several other persons and had not made ornaments. She grew impatient and again went to his house. She then found the goldsmith's wife weeping bitterly, saying: "The Sarkar took away my husband to the hospital and I am afraid to go there after him, lest they should kill me also. At last she determined to go, and the goldsmith, his wife, and the valuables have not since been heard of. The credulous people believe that the goldsmith and his wife have been killed. Most probably they are enjoying themselves at the expense of their clients in their native country.

APPEASING THE MILL-HANDS.

With a view to restoring confidence amongst the mill-hands the Commissioner of Police, invited to his office, on Saturday, the jobbers of the principal mills in the city. Eleven head jobbers of eleven mills in Bombay accordingly appeared before Mr. Vincent, in company of Mr. N. M. Lokhande. The Commissioner asked these jobbers to impress on the minds of the persons working under them that the police have no right to take any person to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and that if any person personating a police officer or a Municipal officer, came to them with a view to levying blackmail under any threat, they should forthwith hand him over to the custody of the police, or bring them before the Commissioner.

The extent to which the theories of widespread bribery and extortion in connection with the plague has laid hold of the minds of many people may be judged from the following notice of motion that has been put down for the ensuing meeting of the Municipal Corporation by Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed:

"(I) That the Commissioner be requested to issue stringent orders to the workmen of the Health and Drainage Departments and their Overseers that no compensation should be asked for flushing or draining any house or doing any other work ordered by the Municipality; (II) That no money should be received on threat of enforcing isolation; (III) That discretion should be used in isolating the patients: those who can afford isolation and medical care and treatment at home should not be forcibly removed; (IV) That wherever a sporadic case of plague occurs, the flushing, cleaning, and disinfecting should not be limited to that particular house, but should be extended to the neighbouring houses in the same street."

THE FEVER MORTALITY.

Eleven cases and six deaths are reported from bubonic fever for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 a.m. on Saturday. Seven of the cases and four of the deaths occurred in Mandvie; two cases and one death in the Bhooleshwar Ward; one death in Girgaum, and two attacks in Byculla. The total number of cases to date is 521, and of these 353 have proved fatal.

THE EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a matter for much regret that the Syndicate of our University has declined to postpone the University examinations, although several representations have, I learn, been made to that body from different parts of the Presidency. The other day the vice-president of our local college board here wired to his Excellency the Chancellor to intercede, but the Syndicate were as firm as before.

The climatic change which Bombay is now undergoing, and which has brought that dire pest from which several hundred inhabitants have died and others are daily succumbing, has scared away thousands of people from Bombay and many a student who had gone there for study; and, at least, so far as Sind is concerned, many parents have decided not to send their sons to Bombay for the approaching examinations. These poor youths will, under the circumstances, lose a year of their time without any fault on their part.

The vice-president of the Sind College Board made an alternate proposal of sending out question papers to different centres as a special case this year, and even this sensible proposal did not meet with any favour and it is a matter now for the consideration of medical authorities in Bombay to say if they anticipate no danger from the large gathering of hundreds of students each day, for a number of days, in the ill-constructed and ill-ventilated mandap which the University erect on the maidan near Marine Lines. For, if it is unsafe, for such a large number of persons to gather, it is sincerely to be hoped that they will bring some influence to bear upon the authorities with a view to get them to put off the examinations for at least a month until the scourge which has visited Bombay disappears.

It does not appear what are the reasons which have influenced the Syndicate to take the action they have done, for a little trouble and inconvenience, or for the matter of that a slight expense that may be incurred in postponing the examinations, does by no means justify the decision they have arrived at. Nor, it is submitted, does the fact, that postponement will result in the curtailment of the next University term, for such a curtailment would by no means be unprecedented. It must be remembered that exceptional cases require exceptional treatment, and the plague which is now raging in Bombay is by no means an ordinary thing.

May I trust, therefore, Sir, along with many a student and parent that you will use your influence in the matter, and induce the University authorities to reconsider the matter once more.—Yours, &c.,

Karachi, Oct. 29. ONE INTERESTED.

RELIEF FOR THE BOMBAY DEFENCE.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER FLORA, Captain Fredrick Hutchinson, arrived in harbour, yesterday evening, from Plymouth, which port she left on the 3rd October and called at Vigo, Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Aden. She has brought 324 officers and men, new crew, for the Bombay Defences and relief for other vessels of the Indian squadron. Two hundred and sixty men for her Majesty's Turret ships, Magdala, Abyssinia, and the torpedo boats of the Bombay Defences, and sixty-four relieves for other vessels of the Indian squadron. The new crew will be transferred on board the (Hulk) Tenasserim, on Tuesday, and the old crew will be sent on board the Flora. The Flora leaves here for Plymouth on or about the 12th instant, with the ex-crew of the Bombay Defences and other vessels. After leaving Plymouth on the 3rd ultimo she had rather rough weather for two days and then fine, except from Malta to Port Said a strong breeze was experienced. The following is the list of officers:—Lieut. H. A. Lyall, H.M.'s. T. S. Abyssinia; Assistant Paymaster F. W. F. Vaning, H.M.'s. T. S. Abyssinia; Lieut. S. T. Armitage, H. M.'s. Cossack; Sub-Lieut. H. N. Garnett, H.M.'s Lapwing; Engineer W.S. Hendor, H.M.'s. Plassy; Asstistant-Clerk R. St. J. Young, H.M.'s Bonaventure; Assistant Clerk O. P. Lott, H.M.'s Bonaventure.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

DR. MACDONALD, Registrar of the Bombay University, writes to us as follows:—The University examination mandap was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening, and it will be necessary to postpone, probably for a week, the Previous, the Intermediate and the First Agriculture Examinations. But the First B. Sc., F.C.E., S.C.E., S. Ag., and D. Ag. Examinations, the candidates for which meet at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University, will commence this morning at ten o'clock. In consequence of the postponement of the Previous and Intermediate Examinations the other examinations, excepting those mentioned above, will all be moved on a week. Thus the Matriculation Examination will begin on Monday, the 16th November, instead of on the 9th November. The examinations for the B.A., B. Sc., and the L. C. E. will begin on the 23rd inst., instead of on the 16th, and so on.

A EUROPEAN, named Norman Melville, late of the Calcutta Mounted Police, was found dead in the Sealdah mail train. He had contracted jungle fever in Assam where he was employed on a tea plantation.

AT last it is admitted that the Khedive was in Paris during his late visit to Europe. M. de Blowitz has learned "from an authoritative source" that he stayed for several days at the Hotel Campbell, and received calls from many persons. But he did not see M. Hanotaux. We are asked to believe that his Highness's sole object was to study motor-cars. In a little while, perhaps, we shall be allowed to learn that what the *Times* correspondent calls his somewhat mysterious visit was concerned with other objects more interesting than the new form of locomotion.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

FIRES IN BOMBAY.

COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION PENDAL.

ALLEGED OUTCOME OF THE STUDENTS AGITATION.

DURING the dinner hour, on Saturday night, the news gained currency that a big fire had broken out some where near the Wodehouse Bridge, Colaba. The idea that first prevailed was that some of the tents on the Cooperage, where European families now reside, had caught fire, while others said that Watson's Hotel was in flames. These statements drew a very large number of people, European and Natives, out of doors. It was then discovered that the mandap constructed near the Wodehouse Bridge for the University Examinations was completly enveloped in flames. The fire engines from the different stations promptly repaired to the scene and Mr. Nicolls, chief of the Fire-Brigade, was at some loss to know what to do since there is no water main in the road there or near the Bandstand. He was informed by some of the men of the Municipal Water Department that a twelve inch hydrant was available near the Y. M. C. A. Rooms. Mr. Nicholls at once sent one of the steamers to pump water to supply another steamer wherewith to put out the flames. Of course, it was some time before 3,000 feet of hose could be laid out to connect the engines. The materials of which the pendal was made were of a highly combustible nature. Hollow dried bamboos were used as rafters and posts, and brown canvas and gray shirting formed the roof and the walls of the temporary pavilion. There was no wonder therefore that before the steamer commenced to play upon the fire, the whole erection had been raized to the ground, and only the half-burnt posts were left standing. Nearly three thousand chairs and desks in the pendal were destroyed. The University executive had made every preparation and chairs, desks, papers, ink and blotting-papers were all stored up under the canvas and all went to make up the holocaust. The flames were assisted by the strong north-west breeze, which was blowing at the time, and within ten minutes of the discovery of the fire the pendal was ablaze all over, presenting a very imposing spectacle. The sky was lit with a lurid glare, which could be seen from a very long distance.

The crowd assembled was a very large one, and though the origin of the fire is not yet satisfactorily ascertained, the spectator, made bold to say the place had been fired, by or under the instructions of a few students. The object assigned for the act was that of compelling the University to postpone the examinations. This impression was due to the recent agitation in the public papers on the part of the candidates for the ensuing University Examinations for a postponement of the examinations, as the students from the mofussil are afraid of coming to Bombay in these days of "panic and plague." This opinion is very widely entertained, the only alternative theory being that the mandap was ignited by sparks blown from a passing train—a misfortune which it may be mentioned has not occurred in previous years.

Two police "ramosis," three men employed by the contractor and one servant of the University are usualy on guard at the mandap, and on Saturday night all six persons were in their respective places when the fire was discovered. The two ramosis took charge at 6 p.m., relieving their comrades who had been on duty twelve hours. One of the ramosis passed round the pendal with a lantern in his hand and returned to his colleague on the eastern side sometime after 8 o'clock. On turning his back he noticed fire on the roof of the pavilion some where at the north-west corner. One ramosi ran up to see what if was, and the other went and informed the four other men, who were chatting comfortablytogether on the southern side. They tried to raise an alarm and get assistance, but before five minutes had elapsed the fire had taken such strong hold that all hope of saving the place was abandonded. A down railway train had passed a few minutes before the fire was discovered, and it is thought that sparks from the engine might have caused the catastrophe. The railway line is only twenty feet distant from the place where the pendal stood, and the lines ran parallel to the length of the pavilion. Under the circumstances there was a strong presumption that the fire was due to sparks from the engine of a railway train.

Mr. Hrray Brewin, Superintendent of the Division, and Inspector George, the officer in charge of the sectiohold an inquiry during the night tosee if anything supported the theory of incendiarism beyond the fact that students going up for the examinations wanted the same postponed. No smell of oil or can of oil could be discovered near the place, during or after the fire. This is the first experience of the examination pavilion being destroyed by fire; but about five years ago an untimely shower of rain which made things very uncomfortable for those living in the tents on the Cooperage, also spoilt the examination pavilion. The University Executive then had sufficent time at their disposal to make arrangements and the examinations were held as though nothing had happened. But this time the authorities have not had time to have the pavilion reconstructed. Under the circumstances Dr. MacDonald, the Registrar has announced that those examinations which were to be held in the pavilion are postponed for a week. Thus the Previous, Intermediate and First Egriculture Examinations will be held on the 9th instant; but the First B. Sc, F. C. E., S. C. E., and D. Ag. Examinations for, which the candidates meet in the University Hall will commence this morning at 10 o'clock. In consequence of the postponement of the three examinations the other examinations, except those which will commence to-day, will all be moved on one week. Thus the Matriculation Examination will begin on the 16th instant instead of on the 9th; the examinations for B. A., B. Sc. and the L. C. E., begin on 23rd instant and so on.

Some 1,400 desks, which were the property of the University have been destroyed, only about a dozen being saved, and this entails a loss of about Rs. 8,000.

GREAT FIRE AT COLABA.

DESTRUCTION OF COTTON.

A most disastrous fire broke out about 8 o'clock, last evening, in what are known as the Hyder Ali Buildings, situated behind the Grant Buildings, at Colaba. The site occupied by the Hyder Ali Buildings was, seven or eight years ago, known as the premises of the Nichol Mills Company, the property of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, a well-known Khoja merchant of Bombay. The Nichol Mills were burnt down about seven years ago, and the remaining portions of the buildings were transformed into extensive cotton godowns to which the name of "Hyder Ali Buildings" was given. They lay just behind the last or eastern block of the Grant Buildings, and were divided into several compartments and rented by cotton merchants for the storage of cotton bales. The cotton stored is estimated at from thirty to thirty-five thousand bales belonging to Messrs. Breul and Company, the New Mofussil Company, Messrs. Moolji Jetha and Company, Mr. Toolsidas Morarji, Mr. Velji Peonsey and Nathoobhoy Soorchund. Taking the value of each bale at Rs. 100, the total value of cotton destroyed by fire is estimated from twenty-five to thirty lakhs of rupees. We learn that the whole of the property, as well as the cotton, had been insured. To the west of the buildings destroyed by the fire is another range of godowns also belonging to Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and stored with cotton of about the same value, which were fortunately saved from the fire. To the south is a small godown belonging to the same gentleman, and beyond it are the extensive premises of the Fort Press Company. To the east are situated small godows belonging to the Port Trust. All these properties were luckily saved from the conflagration. About 8 o'clock last night a Ramosee on duty at the Hyder Ali Buildings observed flames on the ground floor. An alarm was raised and telephonic communication soon brought all the steamers to the scene of the fire. A detachment of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers under the command of Second-Lieutenant. Higginson, arrived on the spot with their own fire engine and rendered material assistance to the Fire Brigade as well as to the local police in guarding passages. A number of Blue-Jackets of Her Majesty's steam-ships Brisk and Tenasserim were landed and rendered valuable assistance. Before their arrival, however, the five spread over the whole building, and in an incredibly short space of time, shot up to the roof. The flames curled up to an immense height and could be observed from distant parts of the city. All that the steamers could do was to cofine the fire to the burning building and prevent from spreading to the adjoining properties. The exertions of the Fire-Brigade, the soldiers and the lascars were most praiseworthy. About 11-30 p.m. the flames, fed by a strong south-easterly breeze, were on the point of catching the roof of the Fort Press premises, which were, however, narrowly saved by the exertions of the Fire-Brigade. A vast concourse of people, Europeans and Natives had collected all round the burning premises and continued there till late hour. Much consternation was caused amongst the residence of the block of the Grant Buildings, immediately to the north of the building on fire; but, luckily, owing to the force of the wind being in the opposite direction, all danger was averted. The flames continued to rage until a late hour, notwithstanding all the exertions of the Fire Brigade.

Great alarm prevailed amongst the occupants of Grant Buildings, which could scarcely have escaped destruction had a breeze sprung up from the south or west. Many of the tenants removed their effects and beds to the opposite side of the roadway, and females and children, some in their night dresses, stood around. Happily there was little wind.

The destruction of the contents of the building with roof, floors and fittings was complete by midnight. Only the walls remained standing. It is impossible as yet to ascertain the origin of the fire. Soon after the flames were first observed information of the fact was conveyed to the Colaba Barracks. A detachment of the Durhams was at once sent to the spot to assist in maintaining order. When the military arrived the fire had but slight hold; and that only in the north-east end of the building.

The flames being visible from all parts of the city sight seers, and persons anxious for the safety of the surrounding property, arrived in carriages, shigrams, while hundreds of hackey carriages filled, the roadway. Thousands of people on foot thronged the causeway, and every spot whence a good view of the conflagration could be seen.

Until 3 a.m. the fire could not be controlled and the breeze not ceasing the Fire Brigade had to make continuous efforts to save the surrounding building which they had succeeded in doing up to the time we went to press. The steamers playing upon the fire all the time.

FATAL FIRE AT CHANDAN WADI.

There is a general belief among the natives that Dewali is always preceded by a series of fires, and unfortunately this belief was borne out on Saturday. In the morning a fire in a small chawl at Chandanwadi, resulted in the loss of two lives, while in the evening the destruction of the University mandap took place.

About half-past one o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday a fire was discovered in the chawl at Chandanwadi owned by Dr. Bezonji Naoroji. The building was divided into three compartments and rented out to three different individuals. One compartment was occupied by an Irani, who kept a boarding-house, another by a Mahomedan farrier, who carried on his business in the premises, and the middle compartment was used as a residential quarter, an oil-shop and an oil-press worked by bullocks. This part of the building belonged to Hassa Suleman, proprietor of the oil press, and it was from the loft of this part of the place that the fire first originated. Hurbai, wife of the oilman, was sitting in the shop in front of the house, her brother Valla, who was employed to drive the bullock yoked to the mill, was sitting on the press, smoking a *biddee* as he usually did. His child and four children of his sister were in the shop, while Jumma, Hurbai's son, a child of eight years, was asleep on the loft where hay for the bullocks was stored. While sitting in the shop, awaiting the arrival of her husband who had gone out to make some purchases in Gogary Moholla, Hoorbai suddenly discovered smoke coming out in large volumes from the loft. She raised an alarm of fire and taking the five little ones with her, she rushed into the street.

On hearing the cry of fire Valla, who was working the oil-press at once left his seat and ran up to the loft to rescue Jumma. But it was too late, the dense clouds of smoke had already suffocated the child, who it is thought did not awake from sleep, as no cries were heard. The uncle who went to rescue the child came to a still more shocking end. As soon as he climbed the loft he found himself enveloped in flames and just then the fire secured a stronger hold and he fell with the loft. He cried out most piteously for assistance, but his position was such that he could not be reached. A large crowd had by this time assembled in the street, and though there was hardly a soul among them who was not moved at the poor man's pitiable plight, no one had the nerve or rather courage to attempt the almost impossible feat of rescue. The fire-engines all repaired to the scene. The building was a very small one and the pressure in the main being considered sufficient to play upon the fire, the hose was attached to stand-pipes, and water was thrown from four sides. The place is in the middle of a dense block of dwellings, and the fire brigade very creditably exerted themselves to save the sorrounding buildings. Saturday was a Parsee holiday, it being the anniversary day of the fire temple at Chandanwadi, which is situated very close to the scene of the fire. Large numbers of Parsees going to offer their prayer were attracted to the scene by the unfortunate incident. Superintendent Grenan and Inspector Robinson, who were there the whole time, made enquiries, but could not satisfactorily discover the origin of the fire, which resulted in an accumulated loss of about Rs. 4,500. The outbreak is attributed to Valla carelessly smoking *biddis* while driving the bullocks as loose grass was always scattered on the ground. The bullock tied to the oil press succeeded in running away and saving its life. One of the two bullocks who were tied to a post in the building was roasted alive. The struggles of the poor dumb animal to get out were distinctly heard and every one was moved with sympathy, but found himself helpless. Four smaller animals of the canine kind died a similar death. The *debris* was removed about 3 o'clock, and the dead bodies of the uncle and nephew were placed side by side. They were completely charred and presented a most shocking spectacle, the face and body in each case being very horridly disfigured.

In the evening, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on view of the bodies of the deceased, the following evidence being recorded:—

Hoorbai, the wife of Hassa Sulleman, the oilman in identifying the bodies of the deceased, said that the deceased Valla Hassa was her brother, while Jooma was her son, and they lived together in the house in question. The deceased Valla was a servant in her husband's oil-mill, which was in the back part of the house. At about noon she was seated in the shop, which was in the front of the house. Valla was on the mill, driving the bullock, while Jooma was lying asleep on the loft. Her husband, the owner of the oil-mill, had gone to purchase something at Gogari Moholla. Witness's four other children and the deceased Valla's child were playing near her in the shop. Suddenly the witness saw volumes of smoke coming from the back of the house. She took her four children and Valla's child on to the road, while Valla went upstairs to the loft to bring Jooma down. By this time the whole house had taken fire and Valla could not come down, and was heard crying "I am burning, I am burning." The police came there, followed by the Municipal fire-engines and the flames were extinguished. The bodies of the two deceased were subsequently found among the *debris*. Both the bodies were charred. There was a quantity of hay stacked on the loft. Deceased Valla was in the habit of smoking while driving the bullock. There were also a few bundles of hay lying on the floor where two other bullocks were tied. Out of the three bullocks two were burnt to death, while the third one broke loose and ran safely out. Four goats were also burnt.

Merwan Byram, who kept an eating-house in the ill-fated building, deposed that about 1-30 p.m. on the day in question, he was in his shop preparing scons. Just then he heard the first witness raise an alarm of fire. He came out of the shop and went inside, and seeing the house in flames, ran out. He was unable to remove his things. After the fire was extinguished by the fire-brigade, the witness saw the burnt bodies of both the deceased removed from the *debris*. They were charred.

The jury on the evidence returned a verdict that the deaths of the deceased persons were caused by their having been burnt in a house on fire.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THERE will be no further meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council until the Government reassembles in Calcutta. Mr. Macpherson, the newly appointed Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, will take up his appointment early in December, Mr. Carnduff acting for him in the meanwhile.

THE Gujranwala-Jung section of the Chenab Canal has just been opened. It will bring 200,000 acres under cultivation. The colonists on this new tract will sow wheat, splendid crops being certain.

THE Bikanir Durbar has offered recently to provide the whole sum required for the Ghaggar irrigation scheme—some six or seven lakhs. The project, however, is being undertaken as a relief work, and therefore the money will be found by Government, Bikanir being charged a certain proportion of the cost only.

THE Madras Corps of Guides, which numbers something like ten men and which has managed to continue in existence since 1852, is shortly to be abolished and the men replaced by trained military native surveyors from the Thomason College, Roorkee. The duties of these men have been mainly to help in tracing maps, copying routes, keeping mathematical instruments, and generally assisting in the office of a District Command.

THE dates of the official tour of Mr. Trevor, Public Works Member of Council, are as follows:—Leave Simla, October 30; arrived Bombay, November 2; halt till 9th; Bezwada, 11th (meeting Director-General of Railways at Dhond); Puri, 14th; Cuttack, 15th; returning to Bezwada, 18th; Mahableshwar, 21st to 23rd; Kharagoda, 22nd to 28th; Surat, 29th to December 1st; Ujain, 2nd; Cawnpore, 4th; Lucknow, 5th; Benares, 6th; Calcutta, 8th.

THE following arrangements have been made in connection with the handing over of the Southern Chin Hills to the Military Police:—Two and a-half companies of the Military Police march from Teddin to Falan, arriving there on the 1st of January. The 31st Madras Light Infantry leave Falan on the 2nd January, arriving at Myingyan *via* Kallewa on the 18th idem. Two companies of the Military Police from Katha arrive at Kalewa on the 13th January, and march thence for Haka and relieve all the remaining detachments of the 31st Madras Light Infantry, arriving at Haka on the 28th January. The steamer bringing down these two companies from Katha will convey the first detachment of the 31st Madras Light Infantry to Myingyan. The detachment of that regiment at Haka starts on the 29th January and arrives at Kalewa about the 11th February, moving thence by river to Myingyan *en route* to Meiktila.

THE rumours regarding corrupt practices prevalent among the native police in Agra would seem to have been well-founded, as several dismissals and degradations have taken place since the return from leave of the District Superintendent of Police, whose energy, experience, and knowledge of the district render him invaluable in times like the present. "The bull has returned to the china-shop," as we can imagine an aphoristic Police-Babu saying, and the more "crocks" he "breaks" the better, so far as the Agra Police are concerned.—An enterprising Eurasian, who aided by two native constables, succeeded in extorting money from some guileless villagers under the pretence that he was a Police Inspector, has been "run-in," together with his confederates, and has met the reward which his misapplied ingenuity deserves.

THE detachment of the 37th Dogras, which recently arrived in Gilgit on relief by the Khagan Valley route, appear to have had a very hard time of it in making the march. Although it was only about the middle of the month, they found the Babusar Pass deep in snow, and for three days had to wade through this, with the result that there were numerous cases of frost-bite. They found also that many of the bridges on the recently constructed Khagan road had been swept away, and consequently the men had to be constantly fording the river. The villagers, too, along the line proved anything but friendly, and altogether, according to advices from Gilgit, the detachment arrived thoroughly knocked up. It it noticeable that at the same time as the Dogras were experiencing so much hardship on the Babusar Pass, people going up to Gilgit from the Srinagar side seem to have crossed the Burzil Pass without any difficulty. The Babusar has hitherto been reckoned an easy pass, probably because it is not steep and has only been interviewed as yet in summer. But though not steep, it is high and very long, and it is this length evidently that makes it a serious matter to negotiate when it is once snow-covered. Under such conditions it is probable that it is a difficult obstacle than the Burzil, which rises somewhat abruptly. The authorities when they despatched the detachment could not calculate that a snowfall would occur so early in the year; but it is clear that the Babusar will have to be regarded with more respect in future, and also that the Khagan Valley road will have to be taken in hand again next spring, unless that route is to be given up. All who travelled by it lately agree that it is in a desperate condition.

ONE sign of the hard times that are upon us, observes a contemporary, is the attitude of the people towards Bunnians who buy up grain for export in districts that are, at present, not feeling the dearth of food. The grain-dealers journey to commercial centre where they know there is a large amount of food-stuff available, and they purchase at rates which will yield a handsome return elsewhere. Local feeling is excited against them; the rumour spreads in the bazaar that the grain is to be exported, and popular resentment shows itself in a breach of the peace. These riots are not very serious, but they are of quite a different kind to those which have occurred in towns where prices are ruling unduly high. In the latter case the popular demonstration is a protest against the greed of the Bunniahs and is intended to attract the notice of the authorities. The people believe that Government can regulate prices and they gather mobs in order to make their grievances apparent. As the movement of grain about the country becomes more active we shall probably hear more of protests against exports from province to province, but these can scarcely be regarded, for trade must run its natural course, and the districts that are fairly well off will send their supplies to those where the pressure is sorer and prices consequently higher.

THE Bengal Government has issued a resolution upon the administration of the Port Trust. Attention is drawn to last year's heavy deficit of thirteen lakhs of rupees on the working of the docks, which remains even after eight lakhs, extracted from the trade, of Calcutta in the form of a heavy special toll, have been engulphed. The Lieutenant-Governor adds that as a result however of an exhaustive enquiry into the best means of utilising the facilities of the Port, the Commissioners have submitted a scheme under which the docks will be now more largely used than formerly, and the state of their finances may therefore be expected to improve. The Resolution refers to the delay which has occurred in connection with Mr. Vernon Harcourt's report on the state of the river Hooghly.

THE triennial elections of commissioners for the municipalities in Bengal, which used to be held in November will henceforth be held in March as in Allahabad so that the new commissioners may commence work with the official year. The next elections will be held in March 1897.

HEAVY rains have been experienced during the past week in Assam, and on October the 27th an unusual, though somewhat local fall occurred, varying from three and-a-half to almost thirteen inches in the 24 hours. The rain was chiefly confined to the northern portions of the district; one garden situated near the hills getting about eleven inches, while other gardens, three miles south in a direct line, got scarcely one quarter of an inch. In one place about fifty feet of the Tezpur-Balipara Tramway line was breached but is being repaired, and traffic at this point will soon be resumed. This weather has been most unexpected, as a fortnight ago there was every reason to believe that the rains had stopped, and the cold weather seemed to be setting in quickly.

A PARAGRAPH appeared in a Bengal paper a few days ago, stating that the Custom's authorities had confiscated 150 cases of the cheapest kind of German potato spirit which had been imported under the name of "pure Scotch whiskey." This has drawn disclaimers from a number of wine and spirit merchants of Calcutta that they are each and severally not concerned in the importation of the spurious stuff. It has been ascertained that the importer is a Parsi, carrying on a large business, whose name has hitherto been a guarantee for good faith. It has also been ascertained that another large consignment of the same kind of "Scotch whiskey" is on its way out for the same importer.

WE understand that the Government of India has declined to consider any further proposals from Command Headquarters, Ootacamand, regarding the granting of the new rates of pay to certain specially selected clerks, and no civilian clerk will in future be promoted to an appointment carrying a salary of over Rs. 100 per mensem. The present establishment is to remain on till vacancies occur which will be gradually absorbed, and when necessary, soldier clerks entertained.

"THE perpetrators of the derailment that took place about 10 days ago between Dunder and Anigari, on the S. M. Railway," writes a correspondent, "are believed to have been discovered. It is alleged that a maistry and two coolies had a grudge against a village situated close to the line, and to get this village into trouble, they took out the spikes of the rails and at once accused the village of having done the deed; but the Police have made these three men confess their guilt."

THE total number of deaths in Calcutta registered during the week ending 17th October was 250 against 207 and 243 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 23. There were eight deaths from cholera, against nine and four in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 16. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were three deaths from tetanus against four in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 85 and 29 respectively, against 74 and 28 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27·9 per mile per annum, against 29·4 the mean of the last five years.

TRADE by land between British India and foreign countries for the four months, April to July 1896, showed a very marked improvement. With one exception only every Province returned a much larger total value of trade done, as the following comparison testifies:—Sind and British Baluchistan showed an increase of five lakhs; the Punjab rose some eighteen lakhs; the North-West Provinces declined by twenty-five thousand rupees; Bengal gave a surplus of thirty-five lakhs; Assam of half a lakh; and Burma advanced by a lakh and a quarter.

COLONEL BAIRD has returned from leave and has resumed his duties as Mint Master of Calcutta.

THE Collector of Calcutta has recommended bringing the estate of the late Maharaja of Hutwa under the Court of Wards. Meanwhile all the property hes been sealed up. Forty lakhs in cash and ten lakhs in promissory notes were found in the State Treasury.

IT is reported in the case of a European girl who died at Darjeeling a few days ago and who was duly buried, that rumours of foul play having reached the police authorities, an exhumation of the body has been ordered and the deceased's ayah removed to jail pending a magisterial enquiry into the matter.

A RUMOUR spread the other that the plague had broken out among the men of the 18th Bengal Infantry stationed in Fort William. Enquiry has elicited that owing to five or six members of "J" company having been attacked by mumps during the past few days, the company moved out of the fort and camped on the maidan in the vicinity of Hastings. The men suffering from the malady have been removed to Alipore hospital. No further cases have occurred. Mumps, it may be added, is very prevalent in Calcutta just now.

MR. MACARTNEY, the Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Chinese affairs, and now at Kashgar, and Captain Yielding, on special duty in Kashmir, have received the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for services in connection with the delimitation of the Pamirs last year.

Two of the three unfortunate officers who were wounded by the frenzied sepoy of the 40th Pathans at Fort Sandeman, have died, we regret to hear, of their injuries. These are Lieutenant Yeates, R. E., of the Military Works Department, and Lieutenant Downes, of the 7th Bombay Lancers: Lieutenant Maclachlan, 40th Pathans, is reported to be doing well. The murderer was sentry over the mess-house, and the officers had just left dinner for the billiard room when the man commenced his attack upon them. Being on guard he was of course furnished with plenty of ball ammunion, while they were helpless.

THE seizure of the *ghazis* concerned in the outrage on Sunari railway station by General Gatacre and his small party of Pathans seems to have been a most brilliant bit of work. It appears that the Pathans left Dalujal early on the morning of the 23rd, and spent the whole day scouring all the high hills in the vicinity of the Drigi springs without coming on any trace of the outlaws. At night they sl

ENTERIC AT BISHOP COTTON'S SCHOOL.

We have refrained so far from noticing the recent outbreak of typhoid fever in a boarding-house connected with Bishop Cotton's School, Simla, as it might have been reasonably supposed that athorough inquiry into the matter would have been made under the orders of the Local Government; but no such step has been taken and the outside public have had to content themselves with a vague statement that the Governors of the School do not consider anyone in particular to blame. The Headmaster, upon whom it might be supposed full responsibility would rest for the proper care and comfort of the boys, has apparently been able to convince the Governors that he was not responsible for the state of the boarding-house, and there is an inclination to hush the whole matter up. But in the public interest there should be no burking of the facts connected with the case. The story can be told in a few words. The Head master has been allowed for years past to receive a number of boarders into his house his salary of Rs. 500 per month being increased by the fees paid. This is in accordance with the practice which commonly obtains in public schools at home. Under this arrangement it was calculated that the post of head of the School was worth about Rs. 800 per month, with free quarters. The Revd. E. A. Irons, who took up the appointment in 1887, represented in 1894 that the fees received from boarders were not equal to what had been anticipated, and a new arrangement was made which came into force during the current year. The practical effect of this was to give the Headmaster consolidated pay of Rs. 800, the capitation fee being raised by two rupees a month so as to provide the extra Rs. 300 required over and above the fixed Rs. 500. Mr. Irons, having dispensed with boarders, proceeded to sub-let half his house, wherein formerly the boarding-pupils had been lodged. At the same time, however, a house called "Mayday Hill" was rented near the school, and last March advertisements appeared in the newspapers showing that the boarding-system had not been completely abolished. One advertisement ran: "To meet the requirements of parents who under ordinary circumstances send their sons to England a limited number of boarders is received by the Head-master into a separate house, confined exclusively to boys of pure European parentage. . . . The house is situated at a distance of about a mile from the school, it has a tennis-court and extensive grounds adjoining, and is in every way suitable for the purpose in view." A second advertisement set forth the Educational advantages of the School, and again it was announced that "a limited number of boarders is received on special terms by the Headmaster in a separate house." Parents who may have read these advertisements would certainly have come to the conclusion that the Headmaster accepted all responsibility for such boarders as might be sent to this house. The reason for dwelling upon this point will be seen directly.

The house "Mayday Hill" was duly occupied and it was placed in charge of Mr. F. L. Key, B. A., one of the masters in the School. The boarders were looked after by him and they attended School just in the same manner as the pupils who had formerly been boarded in the Headmaster's house. In September Mr. Key fell ill with enteric fever and he died in the house on the 20th of that month. About the same time five of the boarders were also attacked by the same form of fever: they were removed to the Ripon Hospital and one of them died. Here was a plain case of enteric fever in epidemic form and the Municipality at once took action. "Mayday Hill" was inspected by the Sanitary Officer, Surgeon-Major Anderson, and he pronounced it unfit for human habitation. Its insanitary state is said to have been appalling, and the wonder was apparently that illness had not broken out before. Defective drainage of certain rooms was at the bottom of the mischief, and there had plainly been no proper supervision exercised in matters of sanitation. The general arrangements for the health and comfort of the boarders were also most defective while Mr. Key was lying ill. Some of the food for the boys was actually stored in his bedroom, presumably because there were no godowns in which it could be placed. Now in all schools there can only be one responsible head, and as the Revd. Mr. Irons had advertised that he received boarders "on special terms" it was his plain duty to see personally that the boys were well looked after. But, as we understand the position he has taken up, he disclaims all responsibility for "Mayday Hill," his argument being that the late Mr. Key had a private venture of his own in the house. It would be interesting to learn how and by whom the boarding-house was rented, how the fees of the pupils were paid, and to what account they were credited. Nothing short of an independent inquiry can clear up matters for the public cannot any longer trust in the governing body. We notice that the Bishop of Calcutta is one of the *ex-officio* Governors, but as he is never resident in Simla his personal connection is not very direct. All the same Dr. Hudson is a man of action, strong in his convictions as to right and wrong, and we cannot believe that he will countenance any attempt to hush up the present affair. The Local Government, too, has its duty to do, for the School receives State aid and is in no sense a private institution. We have no desire to pre-judge the case, but the fact has to be faced that an epidemic of enteric fever occured in the boarding-house, and the Sanitary Officer, Simla pronounced that house unfit for human habitation. Surely if ever there was a case where inquiry is called for, it is this particular one.—*Pioneer.*

THE 'TIES' ETWEEN FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Algemeine Handelblad*, of Amsterdam, who is considered to have in this case access to good sources of information, writes as follows:—"A treaty between Russia and France was signed in 1894 in President Carnot's presidency, M. Casimir Perier being Minister of Foreign Affairs. This treaty is a purely military convention, laying down the rules for action of army and navy of both countries in case of one of them being attacked by a Great Power. The treaty is a purely defensive one. In connexion with this treaty memoranda have been exchanged, laying down the views of both Governments on different important questions of the day. These memoranda do not enforce, but are intended to facilitate diplomatic help in the direction indicated.

"During the stay of the Czar in Paris these memoranda have apparently been altered, and in some directions extended. By these changes the circle in which the two Powers wish to make their influence felt has been much enlarged. The stay of M. Shishkin in Paris was in connexion with these labours.

"Nothing is said in the memoranda or protocols about Alsace-Lorraine. Russia did not promise to use its influence to get back these countries. On the other side it did not ask France to recognise the Treaty of Frankfurt as binding for ever. It is clear that this question does not seem urgent to the allies. They apparently hope that when it comes to the front again it will be in such a manner that it may be solved by diplomatical action and not by the sword.

"All this does not make an offensive and defensive alliance, and the word alliance has not been used, not because the parties do not consider themselves as bound, still less because there is divergence of opinion, but because a formal alliance would at once start the question. Is this for maintaining the *status quo*? If the answer is 'Yes,' at once the Chauvinists would protest, as they would see in the alliance an acknowledgment of the peace of 1871. If 'No' a general war would be inevitable.

"As the Government of France cannot and will not promise maintenance of the *status quo*, and as both Governments desire to maintain the peace, it was impossible to conclude a formal treaty of alliance. So instead of the word alliance the word ties (liens) was "used."

ONE cannot but notice, writes a Simla correspondent, how year by year the popularity of Simla is increasing as a health-resort during the hot weather, and how, too, in the early autumn visitors flock up from Bengal and other provinces. The question of house-accommodation is already one that exercises the minds of many people; and as it is pretty certain that the railway will be built within the next three or four years the place may become so overcrowded as to induce insanitary conditions. Owners of house-property are said to be raising their rents for next season, and they can do so with perfect confidence, for the sums asked for will certainly be paid. The building-sites left are very few, and such as are available are being eagerly snatched up. One of the latest built upon is a plot in the "Constantia" estate, above the Telegraph office. Here the Delhi and London Bank have secured premises of their own for their Simla Branch, conveniently situated, and a compact stone-building with offices and quarters for the manager has been recently occupied. A few score yards away an open space shows where "Bantony" once stood. That old house has been dismantled, none too soon, and presumably the Raja who owns the small but valuable site intends raising a more modern building on the ground. In a little time the local authorities may have to address themselves in earnest to the problem of the expansion of Simla. Mushobra and Mahasu are favourite suburbs, but water is scarce on the ranges already studded with houses and it is difficult to see how the drawback can be remedied. If the railway should come in below Chota Simla, perhaps Tara Devi may attract attention. Its wooded slopes would give plenty of sites and a local train service might connect this new suburb with Simla itself, particularly if a passenger station were placed somewhere near "Ravenswood." But the railway has not even been begun yet from Kalka, so we need not speculate further on the possibilities of Tara Devi.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

STATESMANLIKE SPEECH AT EDINBURGH.

LORD ROSEBERY, after two and a-half years of leadership of "the Liberal party," addressed a great gathering of between 3000 and 4000 people in the Empire Theatre, Edinburgh, on Oct. 9, as "a free man." He spoke for about two hours, and by reason of its personal as well as its political import, his deliverance has excited an interest of European extent. Among those on the platform were Mr. Asquith, Sir H.H. Fowler, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Arnold Morley, and Lord Monkswell. Lord Rosebery, who met with an enthusiastic reception, said he welcomed the spirit which animated the British agitation against undeniable and fiendish atrocities in Turkey, but urged that public feeling on that subject required guidance rather than stimulus. The character and extent of these outrages raised the larger Eastern Question. It could not be effectively dealt with by partial remedies, which would do little good and might do harm. Reviewing the various suggestions of such remedies, he argued that they were either futile or dangerous. In proceeding to explain his reasons for differing from the recent suggestions of Mr. Gladstone, his Lordship mentioned that he differed only as a friend of that illustrious statesman, whose intervention he did not regret. "This morning only," he said, "I had a long and affectionate letter from him in answer to the announcement of my resignation, which I shall always cherish, and whatever our differences on public policy may be, what has passed between Mr. Gladstone and myself is too deep-rooted, to entwined in all that I value and hold dear in public life—whatever our difference of opinion may be, that never could alter the veneration, respect, and deep affection with which I regard him." But he could not agree to the withdrawal of our Ambassador from Constantinople. That was a policy which might end in our drifting into war. Then to withdraw and leave the responsibility to the other Powers, would only land us in a humiliating position. We should never put our foot further forward in diplomacy than we could keep it down. Lord Rosebery futher disagreed with Mr. Gladstone in regard to the Cyprus Convention. But, if as a proof of our disinterestedness if as a price to pay for a large-minded dealing with the Eastern Question on the part of the Powers of Europe, we were asked to give up Cyprus, he himself, with the reservation that we should not hand it over to the Sultan, and with certain other reservations which were not material to their consideration that we would think the handing of Cyprus a cheap price to pay for the maintenance of the peace of Europe. Then he must speak plainly against the policy of solitary intervention in affairs in the East. He would fight against such a policy tooth and nail. Mr. Gladstone urged indirectly a policy of that kind; but he was convinced that there was a fixed and resolute agreement on the part of the Great Powers of Europe to resist by force of arms single-handed intervention by England in the affairs of the East. Isolated action by Great Britain meant a European war.

WHAT A EUROPEAN WAR MEANS.—THE COLONIAL VIEW.

Do you (proceeded his Lordship) know what a European war means? It means the massacre, the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of people; it means the ruin and devastation of the regions that it invests; it means danger to many countries, and perhaps worse to this country—almost our national existence. It means that, on the hypothesis that our fleet would be engaged largely in the seas of Europe, our coasts, our liberties, on properties would be largely exposed to attack at home, and, in all probability, the war would be preceeded by the extermination of those very Armenian populations on whose behalf you proposed to engage in it. I say I can conceive nothing more futile, more disastrous more dang rous than such a policy as this; and it is against this that I raise my earnest protest. Some of you belong to a generation which has grown up unconscious of the horrors of war, but in this city you, at any rate, remember that old legend of the ghastly phantom that appeared over the Market-cross before the battle of Flodden, that summoned in awful tones Kings, Lords, Knights, and Commons to appear within forty days at the judgment seat in another world. Flodden was bad for Scotland; a European war in which we were engaged would transcend twenty Floddens, and that angel of death who appeared, or was said to appear, in Edinburgh before the Flodden, would appear in every hamlet, every village, every town, in our kingdom to summon your sons, your brothers, the flower of your youth and manhood, to lose their lives in this European conflagration. I do not say that I am unwilling to draw the sword in a just and necessary cause. I have myself, while a Minister, incurred the risk of war. I do not believe that any British Minister with reference to the vast interests committed to his charge can avoid the risk of war; but I say that any British Minister who engages in a European war, except under the pressure of the direst necessity, except under interests directly and distinctively British, is a criminal to his country and to his position. (Prolonged cheers) There is one point, too, about any war in which you might engage in the East. The United Kigdom is the heart of the Empire, but the greatest part of the Empire lies outside the United Kingdom. You have those vast Colonies which are your pride. I believe that the Colonies of Great Britain in support of Great Britain in a just and necessary war would rise, and without hesitation would stand by the Mother Country, but I confess I do not feel the conviction of the enthusiasm or that readiness in regard to a war waged on behalf of the Armenian interests in the East. My impression is this that the Colonies would rather take the attitude of a nation not less Anglo-Saxon, not less Christian, and much more populous than yours—a nation whose interests and whose subjects have been more directly affected by these outrages than your own—I mean the United States—and, while willing to join in diplomatic action, would deprecate invoking the arbitrament of the sword on a question which does not directly concern their vital interests.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE MEANS PEACE AND NEEDS PEACE.

There is one vital consideration connected with all our foreign policy which I have not seen noticed, and to which I must call your attention in a sentence that is the character of the British Empire itself, and it is a consideration not applicable to this question alone but to the whole course of your foreign and your Colonial policy. The British Empire is, in truth—as Napoleon said quite falsely of his empire—the British Empire is peace. It means peace and it needs peace. For the last twenty years, still more during the last twelve, you have been laying your hand, with almost frantic eagerness, on every tract of territory adjacent to your own or desirable from any point of view which you thought it desirable to take. (Laughter.) That has had two results. I dare say it has been quite right—(laughter)—but it has had two results. The first result is this—that you have excited to an almost intolerable degree the envy of other colonising nations, and that, in the case of many countries, or several countries rather, which were formerly friendly to you, you can reckon, in consequence of your Colonial policy, whether right or wrong—and I myself am supposed to be rather a sinner in that respect—(laughter)—you can reckon, not on their active benevolence, but on their active malevolence. And, secondly, you have aquired so enormous a mass of territory that it will be years before you can settle it or control it, or make it capable of defence or make it amenable to the arts of your administration. Have you any notion what it is that you have added to the Empire in the last few years? I have taken the trouble to make a computation which I believe to be correct. In twelve years you have added to the Empire, whether in the shape of actual annexation or of dominion, or what is called a sphere of influence, 2,600,000 square miles of territory. I observe you sigh. (Laughter) Whether it is with a sense of repletion or relief at hearing you have so much undigested empire about you I will not stop to inquire, but just compare these figures. It will show you more clearly what you have done. While the area of the United Kingdom—England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, the Channel Islands, and so forth—has 120,000 square miles, therefore to the 120,000 square miles of the United Kingdom, which is a part of your Empire, you have added during the past twelve years twenty two areas as large as that United Kingdom itself. (Cheers.) I say this, that that marks out for many years a policy from which you cannot depart if you would. You may be compelled to draw the sword—I hope you may not be—but the foreign policy of Great Britain until its territory is consolidated, filled up, settled, civilised, must inevitably be a policy of peace. (Hear, hear.) You may fairly ask me, having discussed all those other remedies with disapprobation, to what do you look yourself for dealing with this question. No gentleman has a right in the medical profession to condemn the pills of his opponents without offering some medicaments of his own. My view—I am afraid it is not a very fresh one, but it is equally certain it is the only sound one—my only panacea for dealing with the Eastern question is the concerted action of the Powers.

TAKING THE UNPOPULAR SIDE OF THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

It was plain the condition of the Turkish Empire was now such as to demand the earnest attention of the Powers. The Sick Man was sicker than ever. A great darkness was falling over him. The writing was plain on the walls, and the Powers could not long postpone action, however much they might wish to do so. He knew that in objecting to isolated action and in advocating the concert of Europe, he was taking the unpopular side of the question. But he cared not for that; all he desired was to make his position clear. He was not less haunted than they were by the horrors of Armenia, horrors which had transformed an earthly paradise into an organised hell; but he was not prepared to do away with those horrors by creating one a hundredfold greater.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION; NEWSPAPER CRITICISMS.

Towards the end of his speech, Lord Rosebery made a personal explanation of his resignation of the Liberal leadership. At the outset he said that he had seen that some people were of opinion that it was the attacks of newspapers that had driven him from the lead of the Liberal party. That was not so. If he could have been driven from that position by the attacks of newspapers he should have been driven long ago, because they had been pretty pertinacious, and he thought, almost universal. But he was not one of those who saw anything but good in fair and reasonable newspaper criticism. Newspaper criticism, when it was fair and moderate and reasonable, braced and stimulated the man whom it criticised, and when it was unfair and immoderate and unreasonable it provoked a reaction in favour of the man whom it proposed to destory. But he did not profess to found his resignation entirely upon a difference of opinion upon the Armenian question. The Armenian question was only the last of a series of incidents that had caused him to give up his leadership, which he could not continue to hold when he found himself in conflict with Mr. Gladstone.

HIS POSITION AS LEADER OF THE PARTY.

I do not think that you have ever quite sufficiently realised what is the position of a Liberal leader who is also a peer. (Hear, hear.) He is, Parliamentarily speaking, almost impotent and helpless. He is shut up in a permanent hostile assembly with a handful of followers. His voice, under the most favourable circumstances, can only be heard in the House of Commons through the mouth of another. (Laughter) At the General Election, when the fortunes and future of himself as well as his party are in the balance, he is restricted to absolute silence. He is, in fact, in the position of riding a horse without reins. (Hear, hear.) The only reason why I mention this is that a man in that position has no chance of succeeding in the lead of the Liberal party unless he receive very exceptional support—(loud cheers, and a voice: "What you have not got")—very exceptional loyalty, and very exceptional co-operation from the party inside and outside of Parliament to make up for his own inherent deficiencies. Perhaps I had no right to expect any such exceptional measure to be dealt out to me, but at any rate I cannot say that I received it. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.)

The policy that he suggested for adoption at the last General Election was not adopted, and, finally, Mr. Gladstone had innocently administered the coup de grace by his action on the American question. The internal differences had been not less grave than the external, and his action had been so hampered as to render his position almost untenable. He had kept his position almost beyond the conditions of dignity and self-respect; and he was bound to add that, since the General Election, his resignation had been in the hands of his colleagues to use, and to put in force "whenever they should think fit, and whenever the party and the unity of the party should require it." He hoped that unity would now be restored to the Liberal party.

THE FUTURE LEADER—? MR. ASQUITH.

Proceeding to speak on the future leader, his Lordship said:—

It would not do for me to select any for peculiar commendation, but I may without invidiousness thank those who happen to be present with us tonight, for better colleagues no man has ever had. (Cheers.) I thank Mr. Asquith—(cheers)—and Sir Henry Fowler—(cheers)—Mr. Bryce—(cheers)—and Mr. Arnold Morley—(cheers)—who are all here to-night, for their devoted co-operation with me. If I venture to single out Mr. Asquith from even those four, it is because we have been in habits of close and intimate political communion, and because I see, and see with pain, that he has been singled out for attack as not having been in hearty association with me. Nothing could be more devoid of truth. (Cheers.) Those who say this must know Mr. Asquith very little, because, consummate and considerable as are his powers of brain, in my opinion his head is not equal to his heart—(cheers)—and it is that rare combination of heart and head which, in my humble judgment, if my prophecy be worth anything, will take him to the highest office in the State. (Cheers.) His Lordship then paid a warm tribute of praise and appreciation to his prominent local supporters, and in conclusion said: And now, gentlemen, I have only to say the hardest word of all, "Good-bye." There is a strange fatality about my political meetings in Edinburgh. It seems only yesterday that I came to my last meeting. I had then come fresh from being appointed Prime Minister. I came to ask you in that great crisis of my future and my life—you, my political friends—to stand by me as you had stood before. I am glad that by an accident almost it falls on me to lay down the leadership of the Liberal party in the very place where I took it up, in mine own ancient city, among my own neighbours, and my own fellow-citizens and my own friends. (Loud cheers).

Mr. Augustine Birrell proposed and Mr. Orr seconded a resolution urging Lord Rosebey to return to the leadership of the Liberal party.—Mr. Asquith joined in the appeal.—The resolution was unanimously carried.—Lord Rosebery thanked them for their expression of good will, but said his decision was not arrived at without the most mature reflection or adopted without an absolute conviction of the necessity.

THE NEWSPAPERS AND THE SPEECH.

SOME EMOTIONS AND A MORAL.

The *Times* says: "Lord Rosebery has never spoken with so much force and dignity. The country will honour Lord Rosebery for his determination to keep foreign politics separate from party conflicts, and will recognise in his speech a resolute effort to make this sound principle prevail in very difficult circumstances. Whatever may be Lord Rosebery's future in relation to the Radical party, it cannot be denied that he has now gone nearer to realising the hopes which were formed of his career when he became Prime Minister in the spring of 1894 than at any point in the months and years that have elapsed since that date. We cannot doubt that he has given the death-blow to an agitation which might have plunged us into a war, the end of which no man could foresee. Lord Rosebery's powerful and patriotic speech will strengthen the hands of the Government in dealing with a question of extraordinary difficulty almost more than anything which has happened since the beginning of the year."

The *Daily News* says: "The rally to Lord Rosebery is unmistakably setting in. We are not sure, however, whether the phrase is quite correct, for we very much doubt whether, so far as the majority of the party has been concerned, there has ever been any disaffection or desertion. We shall be very much surprised if the feeling in favour of Lord Rosebery is not greatly strengthened by his speech last night. Lord Rosebery is as full of pity, indignation, and shame as the Armenian atrocities as any man or woman in the country; he is as resolute as any to seek efficient means for preventing those horrors; but he declines to plunge his country—which, let us never forget, includes the whole British Empire throughout the world—into the yet greater horrors of a European war. Is it the policy of the Liberal party to face or force such a war? And if not, what difference of opinion on any point of principle is there between the party and Lord Rosebery? There is absolutely none."

The *Daily Chronicle*, in an excited leader, says: Lord Rosebery has indeed "cleared the air." For all purposes of Liberal statesmanship he has cleared it of Lord Rosebery. Lord Rosebery has proved his courage—in an unqualified attack on Mr. Gladstone. He has discovered his conviction in a speech which abandons, so far as the words of one man can effect so terrible a result, thousands of hapless souls to death, and worse than death. We can further congratulate him on the undisturbed enjoyment of a very pretty wit, which is fitly employed on such unconsidered trifles as the colonization by massacre and outrage of a Christian people. We observe that his address was followed by a vote of thanks and a resolution asking him to retain the Liberal leadership. It is unfortunate for his purpose that the exigencies of time and space prevented the simultaneous receipt of a message of thanks and congratulation from Yildiz Kiosk. That will arrive in time, and Lord Rosbery's equipment for the resumption of the position which Mr. Gladstone's infirmity of years left vacant will then be complete. Lord Rosbery holds up to ridicule every proposal with Mr. Gladstone has made for the solution of the Eastern difficulty. His tone in this respect is more hostile than has been adopted by any Conservative newspaper in the United Kingdom. Let us for a moment compare the two men. Mr. Gladstone is the hero of a hundred fights, the oldest, the most experienced, the most successful of living statesmen—beyond all compare the greatest political figure of the Victorian time. Lord Rosebery has retired from brief and unhappy association with a party which he could not lead, and which, after a series of feeble vacillations, he conducted to the greatest defeat it has ever sustained. In the Eastern Question Mr. Gladstone stands before the civilised world as the exponent of ideas which were triumphant in 1876, and which will triumph in 1896. Lord Rosebery poses—we admit with entire sincerity—as the enemy of every form and type of disinterested action; of every attempt to fulfil the obligations, not simply of England but of Europe; of every scheme for bringing to a term the most monstrous rule that ever defaced the modern world. Liberalism does not need to be asked the question whom it will serve in this matter. It can only regret that in any phase of its past history it was associated with a personality so completely out of sympathy with its spirit, so indifferent to its future, so careless of the charge which was committed to his keeping. It is as clear as noonday that, as we divined from the first, Lord Rosebery is indifferent to the movement for the salvation of a race, and has no regard for Mr. Gladstone's counsels. The blood does not sprinkle even the hem of our robes; the cries of utterly forsaken souls need not reach our ears. We have a goodly heritage; let us keep it, and not poke our nose into murder in the next potato patch. Pretty doctrine for Liberals!

The *Daily News* unkindly reproduces the following extract from the *Chronicle* leader of March 3, 1894: "We are not going to forget the services which Lord Rosebery, working by day and by night, rendered at the most critical occasion (London County Council) to the genuine forces of progress, at a time when other statesmen, great and small, were cultivating their fresides. We have not forgotten, and the miners of Yorkshire and Lancashire have not forgotten, that Lord Rosebery saved the country from industrial war and guaranteed to thousands of workmen 'the living wage.' This man, peer or no peer, has been the victim of a cowardly and malicious attack, made under the guise of democratic sentiment by men who do not understand the A B C of democracy. And we fancy the good sense and fairness of Englishmen will rally to a statesman who has given deeper pledges to the people than any one of his contemporaries, and who, without offence on his part, and the absurd plea that he was born to a part that he has consistently declined to play, is roughly ruled out of the position to which the country has unmistakably elected him."

The National Liberal Federation passed a resolution, on Oct. 14, expressing regret at Lord Rosebery's resignation, and recognising that his desire was to restore unity to the party.

SOME FOREIGN VIEWS.

Lord Rosebery's resignation is discussed by all the Vienna journals, which speak highly of his character. The *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* points out that his action has greatly strengthened the hand of Lord Salisbury's Government and, perhaps, saved Europe from incalculable complications.

The *North-German Gazette*, the principal semi-official organ of the German Government, declared in commenting upon Lord Rosebery's speech, that England's rage against Turkey proceeds mainly from a desire to annex the Sultan's territory.

In an article upon Lord Rosebery's speech in Edinburgh the St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya* of Oct. 12, says:—"The changed tone beginning to make itself manifest in British public opinion will materially facilitate united European action at the Porte by depriving the latter of the last hope of a possible disagreement among the Powers. The *Bourse Gazette* urges that the disposition shown in England, to draw nearer to Russia should be favourably met. "The Russian Government," adds the journal, "would commit a political mistake by persisting in the policy of systematic hostility to wards Great Britain which was formerly adopted under the influence of events and of a condition of affairs which has long since been changed."

MR. LABOUCHERE'S VIEWS.

Under the heading, "The Passing of Rosebery," Mr Labouchere writes in this week's *Truth* concerning the Liberal leadership:—"Many brilliant qualities, as I have often said, Lord Rosebery possesses. But those which go to make the leader of a great political party, Providence has not vouchsafed to him. He may know books, but he does not know men; he is nervous and depressed when confronted with difficulties; when he himself sees the goal he does not perceive the mode of attaining it; and the goal itself that he would attain is generally wrapt in mists which prevent others seeing it. . . . If the parliamentary Liberals were called together tomorrow Lord Rosebery would have as little chance of being elected Liberal leader as Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett. With us Radicals, who have always protested against his leadership, it is no question of personal antipathy. We wish Lord Rosebery all prosperity and happiness; but we believe, as we always have believed, that Democracy is cabined, cribbed, and confined by having as its head a great nobleman, without much parliamentary experience, without any very definite opinions, and without a grim determination to trample under foot everything that stands in the way of Democratic advance. With us the future of Democracy is involved in this question of the leadership, and there is room for no compromise. Lord Rosebery has himself recognised that with his political views, and with the impossibility of his being in the House of Commons, his leadership of our party is impossible. I respect him for the frankness with which he has admitted this, and for his having, without consulting the toadies and waiters on Providence who had pinned their hopes of personal advancement on his continued leadership, acted upon a decision which does honour to his common-sense and to his self-respect. 'The honourable gentleman,' said Mr. Disraeli once in the House of Commons in answer to Mr. Bright, 'cannot, say what he may, prevent me from having had the honour of having been Prime Minister.' This proud position Lord Rosebery has held. It may be that he will once again hold it; but, if so, it will be not as leader of the Radicals, but as leader of a party formed by a union of Conservatives and Whigs, with a common bond of action in resistance to that absolute and entire rule of the people by the people, which is involved in that blessed word Democracy. The Earl of Warwick was the last of the Barons, and sincerely do I trust in the interest of all those sweeping reforms that Radicals deem needful for the welfare of the community, that the Earl of Rosebery, clever and well-meaning as he may be, will be the last of the Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, under whose leadership Radicals will allow themselves to be led to perdition. There can be (adds Mr. Labouchere) no question as to Lord Rosebery's successor. Sir William Harcourt is the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, and well and ably has he fought the battles of the Opposition. As a parliamentarian he is head and shoulders above the other occupants of the front Opposition Bench."

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

AFFECTING SCENES AT HAWARDEN CHURCH—THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury died very suddenly on Sunday morning, Oct. 11 whilst on a visit with Mrs. Benson to Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone at Hawarden. The Primate was present at early Communion, and then appeared in excellent health and spirits. He went again to attend the eleven o'clock service in Hawarden Church, and just as the Absolution was being pronounced a member of the choir noticed that his Grace drooped forward, and those who went to his assistance carried him into the adjoining rectory. Dr. Benson had been stricken by apoplexy, induced by weakness of the heart. Every effort known to medical science was adopted to recall consciousness, but he never rallied, and within half-an-hour was pronounced to be dead. Mr. Gladstone, who was confined to the Castle through indisposition, was deeply moved on hearing the sad news, and remarked, "He died as a soldier." The intelligence reached London during the day, and a minute-bell at St. Paul's was tolled, reference to the sudden death being made at both afternoon and evening services in the Cathedral. Dean Farrar uttered an eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Primate. The widespread sorrow caused by the death of Dr. Benson has been expressed in messages of condolence which have been received by Mrs. Benson at Hawarden from all parts of the country and in resolutions passed by religious bodies of all denominations. The *Court Circular*, dated Balmoral, Oct. 12 says:—"The Queen is much grieved at the terribly sad and untimely death of the Archbishop of Canterbury. To the country the Queen feels it is a serious loss of an eminent and gifted Primate, to Her Majesty that of a friend, for whom she entertained strong regard, affection, and the highest respect." Amongst the first messages of condolence to arrive at Hawarden were two from the Queen at Balmoral, one a message to Mrs. Benson and the other a telegram of enquiry addressed to Mrs. Drew. The telegram to Mrs. Benson was couched in the following touching language:—

"I am stunned by the awful news.

"My heart bleeds for you, but my own sorrow is great, for I was so fond of the dear, kind, excellent Archbishop.

"A terrible loss to all.

"My dear daughter joins me in my expression of sympathy to you. "V. R."

The late Primate's body was taken, on Oct. 14, from Hawarden Church to Canterbury Cathedral, where it now lies in the Trinity Chapel, and within the walls of which it will be buried to-day, the customs being thus revived by which, before the Reformation, all the Primates of England were interred there. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone accompanied the procession which escorted the coffin at an early hour from the church to the railway station.

THE great success of Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin's stories is a striking testimony to the growth of general interest in literature for the young. If the child be a recent "discovery," the authoress of "Timothy's Quest" and "The Bird's Christmas Carol" is one of the most prominent of those who are achieving it. Her new volume, "Marm Lisa," will be published in England some time in the end of this month. It has been appearing in the "Atlantic Monthly," the November number of which will contain the last instalment. Messrs. Gay and Bird are to be the London publishers. They inform us that of "The Birds' Christmas Carol" considerably more than 100,000 copies have been sold. It has made its authoress one of the most popular writers in America. The new book is only partly a story of child life. Some of the characters are whimsically humorous—Mrs. Core Grubb, for example, the hysterical philanthropist whose good deeds are so many spasmodic fits, and the reprobate youngsters "Atlantic" and "Pacific."

ON the 1st October a small box containing the following strange confession was washed ashore to the east of Folkestone, and picked up by the coast-guard:—"I, Charles Pilcher, murdered Margaret Hutchinson on the 23rd of November, 1870, afterwards putting the body in a well at Norwood, which, I believe, has never been found yet, and of late I can't sleep. I can always see her waiting for me at her pantry. That was our meeting-place. To-night I have made up my mind to end my miserable existence by jumping overboard. So good-bye to everybody. I have no friends to weep for me. I am forsaken by all." The matter has been placed in the hands of the police.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO of 20, Hatton Garden, London and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE POWERS AND THE PORTE.

The Italian Ambassador in Constantinople has addressed a Note to the Porte drawing attention to an outrage upon an Italian subject during the recent massacres, and demanding the punishment of the guilty parties and the payment of an indemnity. The difficulty which has arisen during the proceedings of the Investigation Committee has been got over by an apology being tendered by Isset Pasha.

The Austrian Embassy has called upon the Porte for payment of an indemnity of £5,000 for the family of M. Zlatko, brother of the Austro-Hungarian Consul at Seres, who was killed by the Ottoman troops, sent to pursue the brigands, who had kidnapped but subsequently released him. The dismissal of the Military Commander of the district and of the captain of the troops who committed the murder is also demanded.

The German Emperor received, on Oct. 14, at the hands of a special envoy, an autograph letter from the Sultan, of which the contents are not yet known.

The Ambassadors have refused the request made by the Porte for permission to search foreign vessels for Armenians and have made strong representations as to the failure to fulfil promises in Crete.

In its political article, on Oct. 13, the *Novosti* declares that the only way of settling the Eastern Question pacifically would be for Russia, France, and Great Britain together to take the initiative in putting vigorous pressure on the Porte so as to enforce the carrying out of reforms. The Russian journal expresses the opinion that if such action were taken, the Ottoman Government would not dare to refuse compliance with these demands, which would, moreover, be assuredly supported by the other Powers.

An article in a Vienna paper by Murad Bey, leader of the Young Turkey party, attributes to the Sultan himself and his worthless Palace favourites all the evils from which the country is suffering. Murad Bey declares that Abdul Hamid's policy is simply to accumulate money, and gives an account of the circumstances which led to his flight from Constantinople and of the attempts made by the Sultan to induce him to return.

THE AGITATION IN ENGLAND.

An Armenian demonstration was held in Hyde Park, on Sunday (Oct. 11). A procession formed on the Embankment marched to the park with bands and banners, and the crowd estimated at between 20,000 and 30,000 listened to speeches from twelve platforms. A resolution calling upon the Government to take urgent steps to put an end to the persecution of the Armenians was carried by acclamation. The speakers included the Rev. Dr. Clifford, the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, Mr. Burns, M.P., Mr. Broadhurt M.P., Mr. Sam Woods, Mr. Pickersgill, M.P., Mr. Stuart, M.P. Lough, M.P., and many others.

MR. JOHN BURNS'S SPEECH.

Mr. John Burns said that great meeting-place, that rostrum of London liberty and freedom of speech and of all progressive movements, had frequently within its railings large assemblies of London working men demanding social, industrial or political reform for themselves. They had there obtained not only reforms for themselves, but had set hope, encouragement, and example for other nations. The Eastern Question affected them, because it was always an incentive to tyranny, and because ill-deeds done abroad were always an incentive for ill-deeds to be done at home. He did not care whether a thousand or a hundred thousand Armenians had been killed. It was enough for him that one innocent man had been killed without redress. It was enough for them that a month ago there were 53,000 Armanians in Constantinople, and that there were now only 20,000. It was enough for John Burns that 700 women had drowned themselves rather than be dishonoured. The Sultan chloroformed juggled, cozened the armed giants of Europe, and went on doing it. They were asked what was the good of that agitation. Already it had done much good. It had exposed our own faults and follies all over the world. It had silenced that rotten, subsidised, syphilis Press, financed by Jews, which had for long dominated the policy of all countries. What would that Press have said had Robinson been killed, Rhodes been roasted, and Barney Barnato hanged? This agitation had prevented the Armenians from being any longer the pawns on the Stock Exchange chessboard; it had drawn one ex-Premier from his retirement—to say the right thing in the right way—and it had hoisted another, who did not have the wisdom to do so. It had destroyed the Salisbury as the political godson of England. It had imperilled some alliances. They were there not to ask England to run away from its treaties and responsibilities. The Treaty of 1856 had been broken; the Treaty of Berlin had been made wastepaper; the Cyprus Convention had been set on one side; and all he asked was that these treaties should be carried out. We had no right to have been in alliance with the Turk for two centuries. He believed Parliament should be reassembled, and the voice of the people really heard.

There is a difference of opinion as to the dimensions of the demonstration, as will be seen from the following parallel extracts:—

"Times."

To miserable Buffoonery of this kind, interfered with fierce denunciation of the Sultan, of readiness to fight, and so on, a scattered crowd of from twenty to thirty thousand men and women listened with a listless apath such as I have never, in much experience of demonstrations in Hyde Park, seen equalled.

In Short by the general agreement of men who have seen many demonstrations in Hyde Park, was almost the most pitiable on record. There was, however, once a weather woman's demonstrations—and that was worse.

"Daily Chronicle."

It has been a great demonstration, great in numbers, great in representative character, great in its quiet but unmistakable resolution and enthusiasm. So far as numbers go, I should say that the gathering in the Park equalled, if it did not excel, any demonstration of the past two or three years.

The Hyde Park demonstration in sympathy with the Armenians was a monster affair. . . .

SIR M. HICKS-BEACH ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, speaking at Darlington, on Oct. 13, contrasted the spirit of loyalty and discipline prevailing in the Unionist ranks with the disunion among their opponents, whose manners had deteriorated since their alliance with the Irish Nationalists, and who were now squabbling amongst themselves just as if they were Nationalists. Mr. Gladstone, after his voluntary retirement, had rendered the position of his successor untenable, and, besides having no leader, the Radical party, according to Mr. Asquith, was in future to be content to do without a programme. The legislative work of the year was passed in review, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said he did not remember any Session in which the House of Commons had more usefully devoted its time to the country's business. In the evening the Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered a speech on the Armenian question. He drew a picture of the utter disorganisation prevailing in Turkey, and said the time had gone by for paper promises of reform. But upon the question of what could be done to remedy

THE TSAR'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

EUROPEAN opinion seems to be unanimously agreed that the long talked of Franco-Russian alliance is now "in fait accompli," that the relations between Great Britain and the New Dual alliance are friendly to the verge of an understanding in black-and-white, that Italy sees in the new order of things, some chance of easement from the crushing burden of her alliance with Austria-Hungary and Germany; and that it is now Germany rather than Great Britain which is "isolated" in Europe. Many publicists attribute the bitter tone of the German Press in its references to Great Britain to a keen appreciation in Berlin of this change in the situation. The fact is recalled that Prince Bismark, when in power, strained every nerve to stand well with Russia and to show her that German friendship was to be had and was worth having. To keep Russia and France apart was, we are reminded, as much part of his policy as to secure the Triple Alliance, and his work succeeded so well that not so long since Montenegro was hailed in Russia as the only friend the Tsar had in Europe. During the "Iron Chancellor's" period of power, and even afterwards, Berlin was the centre of European politics. He felt: and the Italian Minister who so loyally stood by the Alliance has also fallen. Italy has just settled amicably one bitter dispute—that about Tunis—with France. Great Britain is further away than ever from the Triple Alliance, whilst Russia and France are as we see them to-day "Hinc illæ lachrymæ." German public opinion has fallen into a state of alarmed peevishness and shows its ill-temper and uneasiness when it thinks it can safely do so. It would (as a foreign official now in London has expressed it) be perilous to do it just now towards Russia or France. Whom, then can it attack if not Great Britain with whom there are small causes of friction about trade or Colonies or something of the kind? Here is an example of German rancour. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, on Friday, followed up its notorious criticism of the material and organisation of the British Army with a long screed on the British and native troops in the British Colonies in the course of which it remarked:—

"The British Army (says the *Hamburger Nachrichten*) is not sufficient for the defence either of the Mother Country, or of the Colonies, in the event of England having to fight an antagonist who, like Russia and France is up to date both on land and at sea. England is not a match for a Russo-French Coalition, and is utterly impotent against the united Continent. Nobody knows this better than the British Government, and that is the reason of their incessant efforts to set the Continental Powers by the ears. England has become great only by promoting or causing and forwarding Continental wars, durings which she amassed her Colonial Empire and developed her commerce and industry at the expense of the Continental States while the latter were bleeding to death; and she can maintain her position only by the same means. Her watchward is "Divide et in pera." This fact indicates the only correct policy to be pursued towards those intriguers who are constantly undermining the peace of Europe.

In connection with this aspect of the European situation it is interesting to note that the *Independence Belge* makes the following reflections in reference to Prince Bismarck:—

The Prince in his retreat at Friedrichsruh will certainly be mortified. He predicted that France would never have an ally, and rejoiced therein as a proof of the weakness of the Republic. But it is now a long time since Europe was led by the Machiavellian schemes of this violent and somber genius. His handiwork, the Triple Alliance, the sole object of which was to assure the hegemony of the German Empire, is confronted to-day by a Franco-Russian alliance which is determined not to allow great international questions to be settled by a single Power.

The German newspapers mostly follow the lead of the *North-German Gazette* and the *Cologne Gazette* in declaring that Germany has no cause to be dissatisfied with the turn which events have taken, and in showing a firm determination to betray no anger or annoyance at the fact that the Triple Alliance is now counterbalanced if not outweighed.

In its most recent reference to the Paris fetes the German semi-official Press, whilst it opines that the hope of recovering Alsace-Lorraine is still entertained in France, shows a disposition to regard the Franco-Russian arrangement as directed against British interests, which Russia hopes to damage. Much is made too, of the presence in Berlin of M. Shiskin, and of the latter's talking lunch with the Emperor William by "special invitation." M. Shiskin's stay in Berlin, the invitation he received to the Imperial table and to that of the German Chancellor, and the rumour that he is also to visit Vienna before returning to St. Petersburg, are interpreted as confirming the statement in the French papers that his appointment as Foreign Minister will be published as soon as the Emperor Nicholas has returned to Russia.

THE TSAR'S PRONOUNCEMENT AT CHALONS.

The crowning spectacle in connection with the visit of the Tsar and Tsaritsa to France took place at Chalons, on Friday (Oct. 9), when the flower of the French army, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, mustered to the number of nearly 90,000 men for a magnificent review, which was witnessed by their Imperial Majesties, the President of the Republic, high functionaries, and a vast crowd of general spectators. Bugles and drums of hundreds of bands presenting of arms by the troops, and the heartiest of cheering from the people announced the arrival of the Rustian monarch, who mounted a charger, and followed by a carriage, in which the Empress and President Faure remained, seated, rode down the front of each regiment. After the review, which was a brilliant success, and was witnessed, it is calculated, by fully half-a-million of people, a banquet was attended. In proposing the health of the Tsar at the luncheon, M. Felix Faure spoke as follows:—

Your Majesty is on the point of leaving us after a sojourn which will leave an ineffaceable memory in the annals of our two countries. Like a smile of good omen, the charm of the presence of Her Majesty the Empress will remain gracefully interwoven with this visit. At Paris your Majesties were acclaimed by the nation at large; at Cherbourg and at Chalons you were greeted by those who stand nearest the heart of France—her army and navy. The French army greets your Majesty here. On each of the many anniversaries of their glorious past, the French soldiers and sailors exchanged tokens of their cordiality and good wishes with their brothers of Russia. To-day, on behalf of the French army and navy, I beg your Majesty to accept, for your land and sea forces, the solemn affirmation of an unchangeable friendship. I drink to the army and navy of Russia. I raise my glass in honour of His Majesty the Emperor Nicholas II., and in honour of Her Majesty the Empress Alexandra Feodorovna.

The President's speech was listened to by all present in a standing position, and at its conclusion the band played the Russian Anthem. The Tsar, having clinked glasses with M. Faure, replied in the following terms:—

One our arrival at the port of Cherbourg I was able to admire a French squadron. To-day on the eye of quitting your beautiful country, I have had the pleasure of a most imposing military spectacle in being present at a review of the troops on their usual manœuving ground. France has reason to be proud of her army. You were right in saying, Monsieur le President, that the two countries are bound by an unalterable friendship. Similarly there exists between our two armies a profound sentiment of comradeship in arms. I raise my glass in honour of your land and sea forces. I drink to the health of the President of the French Republic.

The band played the Marseillaise. Twice as the Emperor was speaking the Russians present at the lunch cried "Hurrah!" Those who were present at the luncheon agree in testifying to the firmness with which the Tsar delivered his speech, and to the emphasis which he placed upon the most significant passages. The Tsar and Tsaritsa, amid renewed demonstrations of popular enthusiasm, subsequently left for Darmstadt, which was reached on Saturday morning. The Tsar, on crossing the frontier, despatched the following telegram to M. Faure:—

Pagny-sur-Moselle, Oct. 9, 1896, 11 45 P.M.—M. le President de la Republique Francaise, Paris.—At the moment of crossing the frontier I am desirous of once more assuring you, Monsieur le President, of how deeply we, the Empress and myself are touched by the warm welcome which was accorded us in Paris. We have left the heart of this good country of France beating in its beautiful capital, and the recollection of those days spent among you will remain deeply engraved on our hearts. I beg you Monsieur le President, to be so good as to inform the whole of France of our sentiments.—NICHOLAS.

M. Felix Faure sent the following reply:—

At the moment when your Majesties are leaving France, I should like you to receive once more an assurance of the joy which your visit has caused us. The good wishes of the French Republic accompany your Majesties as far as the threshold of your empire, and follow you through the glorious continuance of your reign.—FELIX FAURE.

The Tsar has, according to an order issued in Paris, expressed his admiration for the Sixth Army Corps in France, and this is to be inscribed in all records of the district. At Dramstadt their Russian Majesties are the guests of the Grand Duke of Hesse, with whom they are expected to remain about ten days.

The Russian journals regard the Chalons review as signifying to the world that the two countries are well able to enforce respect for their rights and interests, and the *Moscow Gazette* says the Emperor's speech at the Elysee was worth far more than any written treaty.

NICHOLAS II. AND WILLIAM II.: INTERESTING COMPARISON.

In a telegram despatched on Friday night, the *Times'* Paris correspondent said:—

Returning to Paris, still dazzled by the spectacle, I have witnessed, I find the city already gloomy, the flags sodden with rain and hanging heavily the streets muddy, and the triumphal arches shivering in the wet night. Paris to-night is like a lady who returns from a ball where enthusiastic dancers have not allowed her a moment's rest and who, throwing off her costly toilette, sinks exhausted on her couch. Apart from the political effect which will long be inefaceable the outward signs of these demonstration will soon have disappeared. A remark which I heard at the review runs in my mind. A person near me pointed towards me at the moment when the Emperor, as if overwhelmed by the acclamations of the crowd, like M. de Haroldia's "Empereur triumphal," stood out in front of the troops, and said to me:—"If I could but see the Emperor William passing through the streets of Paris and witnessing the march of our troops, I should go to sleep with the feeling that peace had been really secured. This idea, indeed, had been constantly in my mind also since the Emperor of Russia's arrival in Paris, and especially since his wonderful triumphal progress from the Ranelagh to the Russian Embassy. For eight years and especially since with an inflexible hand he had overturned the colossus of which he was the master. William II. had occupied the foremost position on the scene. Every gesture every word was eagerly reported to the four corners of the world and made the object of the comment of political writers and statesmen. Every morning the astronomers of politics interrogated, not the clouds, but the journals which were held to reflect his thought, in order to draw conclusions as to the future. Everywhere people were occupied with a single consideration—namely, what he was hiding in the folds of his thought, and what vast designs he was turning over in his mind. He displayed aptitudes so varied as to excite the astonishment of the world. He was an orator, a writer, a painter, a musician, a soldier, a naval officer, a writer of plays, a consummate horseman, a keen sportsman, as well as a statesman and legislator. He was handsome and daring, quick in his decisions, pious to mysticism, and a philosopher. He seemed, indeed, in his single person to concentrate the very essence of the universe and to incarnate a whole generation, and for some years, when people said "he," it was of William II. that they spoke. Of a sudden, beneath him at the start, on the same level with him almost up to the moment of his coronation, appears Nicholas II., who, on the eve of the fetes of Moscow was almost unknown. And then, the coronation over, quite suddenly this man, who is younger still, but grave and almost taciturn, who is timid and without apparent force, begins that tour of Europe which nothing can either trouble or interrupt. Tha disaster at Moscow makes no hitch in the coronation ceremonies; the death of Prince Lobanof does not stop his tour. He goes whither he had made up his mind to go. He faces and overcomes the complex situation of the meetings of Breslau and Gorlitz; he delivers there his toast without trouble or hesitation. At Balmoral he converses with the Prince of Wales, that great manipulator of men, that fine, attentive, and penetrating observer, and he confers with Lord Salisbury, whose great authority and great experience the most exper enced diplomats admit and dread, and all this without having with him either Minister or adviser. He has been quite alone, acting under his own inspiration solely and according to his absolute will. Then suddenly, too, he arrives in France, raises the enthusiasm of a great nation to its highest possible pitch and takes his place so far aloft so far in advance of the other that everybody else seems to pass to the second rank. It is like a struggle between two forces like a trial of speed and endurance between two runners, who go round the ring under the eyes of the whole world seated on all the benches of the amphitheatre. Herein lies the special significance of the Imperial visit—namely the incalculableness of the consequences. Germany is aware of this. You have only to glance through the German papers to discover this, and it would be to make a great mistake as to the character and temperament of William II. to imagine that he will long consent to remain in the half-shadow in which at present he seems to be enveloped. I may, perhaps, be mistaken, and William II. may be more philosophical than is supposed, more indifferent to passing events, biding perhaps smilingly his time, patiently awaiting the result of a fresh shuffle of the cards and the shifting of public curiosity. Such, I sincerely hope, may be the case but I cannot say that I believe it when I reflect that it is the action of France which has raised Nicholas II., to the first rank in spite of the smiles which William II. has addressed to this country, and when I think that yesterday's fete at Versailles has effaced the traces of a certain other fete of some twenty-five years ago, and that the Franco-Russian alliance will appear everywhere now on the scene as a single thought and a single will in front of the Triple Alliance. It is thus clear that these September fetes are leaving behind them an enigma that piques to solution, but I hope with all my heart that it may remain an enigma unanswered for a long time yet.

M. Raynal, an ex-Minister, in a speech on the Emperor's visit has declared it one of the greatest European events of the past thirty years. The Socialist leader, M. Jaures, urges that if there is a treaty with Russia it ought to be produced. The *Temps* defends the Government for its reticence in this matter, and marshals the arguments against the course which M. Jaures recommends. In France the most sceptical no longer doubt the completeness of the alliance between France and Russia. It is recalled by the *Pall Mall Gazette* that no less than six Russian monarchs—namely, Peter the Great, Elizabeth, Paul, Alexander I., Nichols I., and Alexander II.,—tried their hands at an alliance with France, and practically all of them failed.

THE EFFECT OF THE VISIT ON THE ROYALIST CLASSES.

It would be rash to say that the Tsar's visit will give an impulse to Royalist aspirations in France, but it can hardly escape attention that he has promised, when he returns next spring, to stay with the Duc d'Aumale at Chantilly. The Duc d'Aumale has made another protest against being deprived of his military rank, which was not restored to him when his decree of exile was revoked. He has stated to the President that he could not accept invitations to be present at the Elysee dinner to the Emperor and at the gala performance at the Opera, since he was unable to appear, like all his old comrades of the army, in uniform.

AN AUSTRIAN VIEW.

The Social Democratic *Arbeiterzeitung* of Vienna remarks:—

The Tsar did everything in his power to fan the enthusiasm of the Parisians, to satisfy their vanity, and to flatter their weaknesses. He visited every place sacred to French national pride, the Louvre, the Comedie Fran Caise, &c., and even Carnot's grave; he donned the bourgeois evening dress at the House of Moliere, and numerous small attentions on his part are reported, each single one well calculated to make him popular with the French people. Nothing of the kind occurred at Vienna, or Breslau, or elsewhere—and whence came the difference? Simply from the fact that the Tsar and his advisers knew that in France they had to do with the sovereign people and that it would not do for Russia merely to win over Presidents or Ministers as in monarchical countries, where it is enough to cement friendship with the Sovereign, who chooses his subordinates. This difference disposes also of the question of a treaty or no treaty, because in France all dignitaries are elevated by the people, and no alliance is possible with a multitude, which, however, is open to direct influence, and to such means as those employed by the Tsar and Tsaritsa. It will be agreed that the Autocrat of All the Russias had to make some personal sacrifice before flattering the French masses, in order to win the friendship of the French people; but however great it may have been, it is insignificant compared with the object attained by it. Russia owes her overpowering position in Europe exclusively to the general knowledge that she can dispose of the resources of France, of her wealth, her army, and her navy, and this position allows Russia quietly to pursue her old plans of conquest in Europe and Asia. She is now the decisive Power in Europe, and will remain so as long as France does not change her mind. No written and sealed alliance with any monarchical country in Europe has one hundredth part of the value for Russia of the unwritten union with Republican France, sanctioned and ratified by the French people. All that has happened during the last year or so is only the beginning Russias political position must continue to improve, and the satirical title used by a French comic paper, The Tsar of Europe is more than a jest. At the roof of all this, however lies the principle with which we have been fed for scores of years—that the salvation of a country depends on its having the largest possible army. Now that Russia has completed her warlike preparations and allied herself to France, the natural preponderance of the biggest battalions makes the Dual League much stronger than the Triple one, and without any necessity to draw the sword the Tsar has become the arbiter of Europe, just as he was before dismembered Germany and Italy became great political factors by welding the fragments into a coherent nationality. The prophecy of Marx, at the time of the conclusion of the Treaty of Frankfort, that its fruits would be reaped, not by Germany, but by Russia has been fulfilled.

"VIVE L'IMPERATRICE."

At Versailles on Oct. 8, the innumerable spectators acclaimed the Russian Sovereigns magnificently. It was, however, especially "Vive l'Imperatrice!" that woke the echos of the abandoned walls and gardens. The Empress was visibly stirred with profound emotion. For three minutes she and the Emperor responded by grave salutes to the cries of the multitude. Then they retired, and still the acclamations, "Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Imperetrice!" went on. Indeed, they seemed to redouble, as if to force the Imperal couple to showthemselves once more. But they did not respond (adds the *Times'* account), and slowly the crowddisappeared.

To do them justice, says the *Englishman*, the Calcutta Port Commissioners appear to have unbounded faith in the long suffering of the Calcutta public. For the past few weeks, as a correspondent points out, a number of their wagons have been kept standing on the rails for a considerable distance along the Strand Road, obstructing the view of the river and depriving the best part of the Mai an to a large extent of its breeze. We have no wi h to concern ourselves with the details of por traffic, but it is difficult to imagine any conceivable circumstances which can justify this metamorphosis into a railway depot of the most attractive part of the Strand.

A NEW CAMPAIGN IN INDIA.

REV. JOHN HENRY BARROWS, D.D., of Chicago, one of the promoters, and chairman, of the World's Parliament of Religions, held at Chicago in 1893, arrived in England the week before the mail left. Asked by a representative of the *Christian Commonwealth*. What is the object of your visit to England? Dr. Barrows said: I came to visit Prof. Max Muller at Oxford, and other friends and to complete my outfit for India. For the last seven months I have been at the University of Gottingen preparing lectures I have to deliver in India." What kind of lectures? At the close of the Parliament of Religions Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell, a wealthy lady of noble character and great benevolence, gave 20,000dol. to establish a lectureship in the University of Chicago on the relations of Christianity and other faiths. News of this reaching India, Mr. P. C. Mozoomdar, head of a Brahmo-Somaj, expressed a hope that some benevolent person would do so grand a thing for India. Immediately this was made known Mrs. Haskell offered another 20,000dol, to establish a similar lectureship for Calcutta and the leading cities of India, to be named by her request after me, on account of my connection with the Parliament of Religions as its promoter and president. She also requested that I be the first lecturer. In her letter to the University offering the money, she said it was her purpose to establish in some great collegiate centre, like Calcutta, a course of lectures to be given, either annually, or biennially, by leading Christian scholars of Europe, Asia, and America, in which, in a friendly, temperate, conciliatory way, and in the fraternal spirit, which pervaded the Parliament of Religions, the great questions of the truths of Christianity, its harmonies with the truths of other religions, its rightful claims, and the best method of setting them forth, should be presented to the scholarly and thoughtful people of India. In reading the proceedings of the Parliament of Religions she was struck with the many points of harmony between the different faiths and the possibility of so presenting Christianity to others as to win their favourable interest in its truths. She also said: Europe and America wish to hear and ponder the best which Asia can give them, and the world of Asia would gladly listen to the words of such Christian scholars as Dean Farrar, Principal Fairbairn, Prof. Henry Drummond, Prof. A. B. Bruce, Prof. George P. Fisher, of Yale, Bishop Potter, Dr. Lyman Abbott and others. Mrs. Haskell's letter was published throughout India and awakened very many favourable responses both from Christians and non-Christians. As a result I have been appointed by the University of Chicago and then invited by leading men of all faiths to inaugurate the lectureship. I have been invited by the Missionary Conferences of Calcutta, Madras, Bengal, and Bombay, and by missionary bodies in Lahore, Vellore, and other places, to give this course of lectures on Christianity and its fitness to be the world-religion. When do you begin work in India? I expect to land in Bombay on Dec. 15, and my time for three months will be filled with engagements that have been made. The plan is for me to go directly to Calcutta and deliver my lectures first in that city whilst the Indian National Congress is in session. How many lectures will you deliver? A series of six, the titles being: The World-wide Aspects of Christianity, The World-wide Effects of Christianity, The Christian Doctrine of God as the Basis of a Universal Religion, The Universal Book, The Universal Man and Saviour, The Historical Character of Christianity as Confirming its Claims to World-wide Authority." "You are not going direct to India?" "On leaving London this week we go for a few days to Paris, where I spent a month last spring conferring with leading Catholics and Protestants in regard to a second Parliament of Religions in Paris in 1900. From Paris we go on through Italy. On Oct. 23 we sail for Naples with a party of friends, including Dr. and Mrs. Lunn, proceeding thence to Athens, to Constantinople—if nothing prevents—to Smyrna, to Jerusalem, and to Egypt. After two weeks in Egypt my wife and I sail on the French steamer Natal from Suez, Dec. 5. We spend three months in India and then go to Ceylon and thence to China and Japan, where I spend a month; I have there a great many friends among the Buddhists. Then we go home via San Francisco in '97. We expect to go back to America by the middle of May, and I am to deliver a course of lectures on my return to the University of Chicago and afterwards in the Union Theological Seminary, New York on my studies and observations of the religions of the Orient."

FURTHER FIGHTING IN RHODESIA.

FURTHER fighting in Rhodesia is reported, and it seems probable that desultory conflicts will occur from time to time before the rebels are completely dispersed. The native Commissioner at Charter reports that he expects soon to arrest all the murderers whose names he has already obtained.

The following casualties are reported:—Killed by revolver accident on Sept. 29, Lieut. and Adjutant-George Gordon, Umtali Volunteers. Wounded during the attack on cave at Manzamba's Krail, Oct. 2 Dangerously, Lieut. Herbert George Morris, Umtali Volunteers, bullet through thigh; seriously; Lieut. Leigh Lye, Umtali Volunteers, bullet through thigh. Morris died of uncontrollable hemorrhage at 3 a.m., Oct. 3. Lieut. Morris received the wound from which he died while rescuing his brother officer, Lieut. Leigh Lye, from mouth of cave where latter had been wounded. A patrol surprised Manogolo's Kraal at daybreak, Oct. 5, near Bonsor Mine, when the natives took to the caves and fired from all sides. Lance-Corpl. W. A. Smith, 7th Hussars, was shot through the head and killed.

Mr. Cooper, injured in dynamite explosion Oct 2, has since died.

Trumpeter Frederick Willard, of the Matabeleland Relief Force, son of Mr. R. Willard, of Hove, died recently of pneumonia in the Bulawayo Hospital.

THE ENQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE S. S. TAIF.

An official enquiry was held on Tuesday last by Mr. H. P. Baumgartner, Deputy Collector of Customs, Colombo in his capacity as Receiver of Wrecks, into the loss of the s. s. Taif, which foundered when on a voyage from Mauritius to Bombay under circumstances already described. Mr. Baumgartner was assisted at the enquiry by Capt. Donnan, Master Attendant, whilst Mr. G. H. Subren, of Messrs. Aitken Spence & Co.'s, was also present as representing Lloyds Insurance. Capt. Dowie, Master of the ill-fated steamer was the first witness examined and gave his evidence at great length. The other witness examined were Norbert James, chief officer of the steamer, Edward King, second officer, and E. G. Kane, Chief Engineer. They were all of opinion that the ship foundered because she was overloaded. It appeared from the evidence recorded that the steamer left the port of Mauritius with a heavy list, which increasad as she proceeded on her voyage. The Collector of Customs at that port pointed out to the Captain that the steamer was overloaded, but the Captain said he would pump out the water tanks and bring the steamer up to the proper line. The enquiry was closed and Mr. Baumgartner intimated that he would forward the proceedings to Mr. Lee as Superintendent of Wrecks.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—London, Oct. 16.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr G F Thompson, B	Capt W W Battiscombe
Mr W J Chamberlain, B	Capt W S Delamain
Mr W A Heyland B	Capt W H Hildebrand
Mr C H Jopp, Bo CS	Lieut E G Keene
Col A S Grove, DSO	Surg-Major D C Davidson
Major W E Sturges	Surg-Capt R H Madox

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E B Steedman, B C S, 1 week	Mr F A Nicholson, MCS till Dec 7, 1896
Mr E C Prinsep, B, 3 mos	Major C Herbert, till Sept 12, 1897
Mr J H Blandford, B, 3 mos	Major H R Marrett, 1 year
Mr A Hayes, B, 3 mos	Capt G H C Colomb, till March 7, 1897
Mr P T S Large, B 4 mos	Lieut A Le F Smith, 4 mos
Mr T H Biggs, B, 2 mos	Lieut C J Windham, 3 mos
Mr T C Ivens, B, 6 mos	Surg-Major H N V Harington, 3 days
Mr M S O'Connor, B, 6 mos	Sub-Condr G Easter, 1 mo
Mr B C Bensley, B, 5 mos	
Mr G M R Field, B, 8 mos	
Mr F D'A Wolfe-Murray, MCS, 6 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E B Steadman, BCS	Capt W E Bunbury
Mr C G Bayne, BCS	Capt J A Gibbon
Mr T J Metcalf, B	Capt C J T Murray
Mr C H Watts, B	Capt P H Sculez
Mr C E Muriel, B	Capt E J Drummond
Mr M G Simpson, B	Lieut B Strachey
Mr F A Nicholson, MCS	Lieut C C Renton
Mr J N Cook, M	Lieut J J D Sillery
Mr J P Vaughan, Bo CS	Lieut W C Smyth
Mr E H Aitken, Bo	Lieut W G Windham
Mr S B Doig, Bo	Lieut F N Burton
Brt-Gen Sir B Blood, KCB	Surg Lt-Col P de H Haig
Lt-Col A W Jamieson	Surg-Major G Jameson
Major C H Dawson	Surg-Major J W T Anderson
Major R B Adams	Surg-Lieut G T Birdwood
Major A H B Cavaye	Miss A. Bolster, INS
Major J W G Tulloch	Condr J Woods
Capt E J H Reay	Sub-Condr D W John
Capt C G E Ewart	
Capt A A E Campbell	

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THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, OCT. 13.

Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt)—Major-Gen and Hon Lt-Gen G G Chetwynd Stapylton to be Colonel, vice Gen Sir E Selby Smyth, K C M G, deceased.

1st Dragoons—Lieut R B Webb resigns his commission.

3rd Hussars—Major J S R Scott retires on retired pay Capt St Clair Oswald to be Major, vice J S R Scott.

14th Hussars—Sec Lieut H J Tilney to be Lieutenant, vice R C Stephen appointed Adjutant.

19th Hussars—Super Sec Lieut S S Binny to be Second Lieutenant, vice N F Uniacke, promoted.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut H R E Harrison, from 4th Bin South Wales Borderers, to be Second Lieutenant, vice G L Bonham, promoted.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—The following officers are seconded: Capts W A M Pollock-Gore, for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers, and R P Spurway for service in the Army Pay Department; super Capt O R Brush to be Captain, vice W A M Pollock-Gore.

King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt)—Capt E A F Carter to be Major, vice R H MacCarthy, retired. The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut T B Dixon is antedated to Sept 16, 1896, vice E A F Carter. Lieut J S Clarke to be Captain, vice T E Burke, retired.

Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—Capt C T Shipley is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Devonshire Regt—Lieut W B Lauder is seconded for service in the Army Pay Department.

Suffolk Regt—Sec Lieut C C R Murphy to be Lieutenant, vice W J W Brackenbury, seconded.

Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt)—Capt W de S Cayley is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Bedfordshire Regt—Capt T Hammond to be Major, vice Brevet-Lt-Col G D M Nesbett, retired on half-pay. The appointmen to a Second Lieutenancy of Gent Cadet C E Luard, from the R M College, which was notified in the "Gazette" of Sept 4, 1896, is cancelled.

South Wales Borderers—Capt F D Sisaly to be Major vice W Heaton, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay. Capt E S Gillman is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Queen's Cadet T P Melvill, from the R M College, to be Sec Lieutenant, vice F H Day, seconded.

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut P R Robertson to be Captain, vice F J Nason, seconded from April 2, 1896, for service in the Egyptian army, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of July 21, 1896. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut R Oakley is antedated to April 26 1896, vice P R Robertson. Sec Lieut J G Chaplin to be Lieutenant, vice A Ritchie, resigned.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt E B Blennerhassett is seconded for service as an Adjutant of the 3rd or South Regiment Royal Jersey Militia.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infanty—Lieut T H F Price to be Adjutant, vice Lieut P B Norris, who has resigned that appointment.

Hampshire Regt—Sec Lieut A A L Collard to be Lieutenant vice H R Burke, resigned.

Essex Regt—Sec Lieut C F de B Boone to be Lieutenant, vice R C L Battley, promoted.

Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt)—The appointment to a Sec Lieutenancy of Gent Cadet F H Stapleton, from the R M College, which was notified in the "Gazette" of Sept, 4 1896, is cancelled.

Northamptonshire Regt—The following Captains to be Majors:—A C Bolton vice G F Browne D S O., promoted Lieutenant Colonel on half-pay. A R Hill, V C, vice F E Power promoted Lieut nant-Colonel on half-pay.

Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt)—Sec Lieut. E U Brambridge to be Lieutenant, vice A Melville, seconded.

Manchester Regt—Sec Lieut F C Hirst to be Lieutenant, vice A M Houston, seconded.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Lieut C P F Ramsbotte resigns his commission.

Gordon Highlanders—Sec Lieut C G Monro to be Lieutenant, vice A L H Buchanan, promoted.

Royal Irish Rifles—Capt G B Lauric is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut H R Beddoes is seconded for service in the British Central Africa Protectorate.

Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—The appointment to a Second Lieutenancy of Lieut H R E Harrison, from 4th SouthWales Borderers, which was notified in the "Gazette," of Sept 15, 1896, is cancelled. Sec Lieut A P B Harrison (University candidate) from 1st Vol Bn Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt), to be Second Lieutenant, vice G M A Elli-, promoted.

West India Regt—Major R B Todd retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Army Service Corps—Lieut E A W Courtecy to be Captain, vice D K E Hall, seconded, Riding-Master and Hon Lieut D Hisker is seconded for special extra-regimental employment.

First-Class Staff Sergt-Major T J Kearns to be Riding-Master, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Lieut D Hickey.

Staff—Col J H Barnard, C B, C M G, A D C to the Queen, from half-pay, to command a Second Class District in India, and to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Brevet-Col H B Ingouville, from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay Royal Artillery, to be a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Artillery, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col H de S Isaacson, retired. Brevet Col J W Savage, from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay Royal Engineers, to be a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Engineers, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col W R Slack, retired. Capt N W H Du Boulay, R A, to be a Brigade Major for Royal Artillery, vice Major C E Caldwell, R A whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Lieut A D Champion, 21st Hussars, to be A D C to his Excellency Sir F N Broome, K C M G, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Trinidad and Tobago.

Army Medical Staff—Surg Capt C C Fleming, M B, is seconded for service with the Egyptian army.

Army Ordnance Department—Major T H K Acton, R A, from Assistant Inspector, to be an Inspector vice Lieut Col W P Blandy, retired.

Army Pay Department—Staff Paymr and Hon Major J H H Croft is granted the honorary rank of Lieut Col. Capt F W Northey, the Worcestershire Regt, to be Paymaster.

Army Veterinary Department—Vet Major J W Evans is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Sec Lieut Anthony, gent, to be Veterinary Lieutenant, in succession to Vet Major J W Evans.

Brevet—The following officers to be Colonels:—Lieut Cols G C Fenwick, I S C, F Baldwin, R M L I, E W Broderick, half-pay, J C Gillespie R A, J W Ramsden Hannay, Chief Instructor, R M, Repository, Woolwich, J G Uppleby, R A, J D Douglas, R A, C F C Beresford, R E, W R Purchas, R E, H Jekyll, C M G, R E, and C Conor, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.)

Indian Staff Corps—Col A Vallings is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumetary List.

Memoranda—Brevet Col W C Black, I S C, an Assistant Adjutant General in India, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Col C L Harvey, half-pay, is placed on retired pay. Lieut Col T Harris, half-pay retires on full pay. The following officers are placed on retired pay.—Capt G R V Hume-Gore, half-pay, and Lieut Sir P F W Leicester, Bart, half-pay, Qmr and Hon Lieut T G Eaton Castle, 2nd Life Guards, is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

Reserve of Officers—Lieut H D Bateman, Tower Hamlets Royal Engineers (Volunteers), to be Lieutenant.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—The following Officers to be Surgeon Captains; Surg Lieut J H Stacy, Surg Capt J H G Whitelord, M B, Clyde Division, Submarine Miners, Royal Engineers (Volunteers), and Surg Lieut T W J Allen, 1st Lincolnshire Volunteer Artillery (Western Division, Royal Artillery). The following officers to be Surg Lieuts: Surg. Lieuts, L W Pockett, 1st Lincolnshire Volunteer Artillery (Western Division, Royal Artillery), and M R Rich, 2nd Tower Hamlets Volunteer Rifle Corps.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—B Watson, to Thunderer, additional, as Captain-Superintendent Pembroke Dockyard (Oct 4); G Huntingford, to Galatea, additional, as Divisional Officer of Coastguard, Lynn (Oct 27); C E Windham, to Osborne (Oct 26).

Commander—W H May, to Urgent (Oct 24); A Henderson, to Tamar, for service in Hongkong Yard (Oct 15).

Lieutenants—W E Elliot, to Thunderer, as First Lieutenant; S Smith, to Tyne (Oct 10); C E Monro, to President, additional for study at the Royal Naval College (Oct 12); A E House, to Daphne, reappointed on promotion (Sept. 17); R G Godfrey-Faussett, to Osborne (Oct 19); S Nicholson, to Vernon, additional (T); J L F Luttrell, to Alexandra; P W Richardson, to Immortalite (N) (Oct 15); P M Stewart, to Vernon, additional, short course of torpedo instruction, undated.

Midshipmen—J L Skerkman, to Blake; W R Alexander, to Volage (Oct. 13).

Engineers—J A Roye, to Pembroke, additional, for Bittern W F Mitchell, to Dreadnought; C W P S Bartwell, to Pembroke, additional, for Jupiter, undated.

Boatswain—J Whalley, to Victory, for Duke of Wellington.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officers—C Sargeant, to Melampus, for Dunmore District; J Thomas, to Melampus, for Cansone District.

Admirally, Oct 6—The following Assistant-Paymasters have been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet:—H K Horsey and G H A Willis.

Oct 9—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in council of Feb 22, 1870, Capt C J Balfour has been placed on the Retired List of his rank; and Lieut. C P get has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander. The following Lieutenants on probation have been confirmed as Lieutenants on the Supplementary List of Her Majesty's Fleet:—H J de Winton Kitcat and J A C G Sinclair.

Oct 10—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Fleet-Surg. R A Mowll, M D, has been placed on the Retired List of his rank, at his own request.

Oct 12—Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut W Macferro has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Acting Sub-Lieut C Studdert has been confirmed in the rank of sub-Lieutenant.

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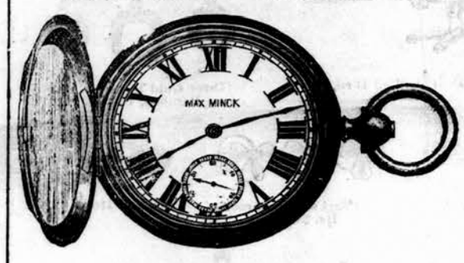

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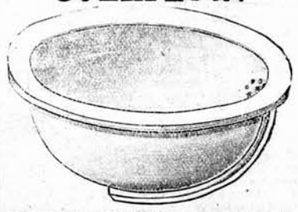

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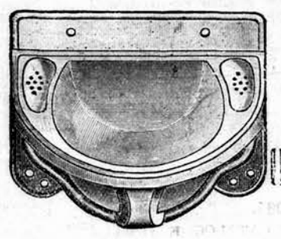

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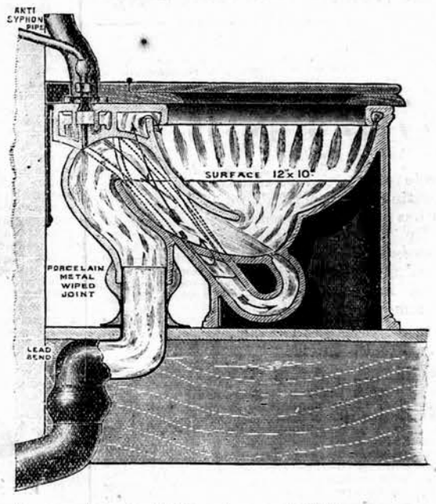

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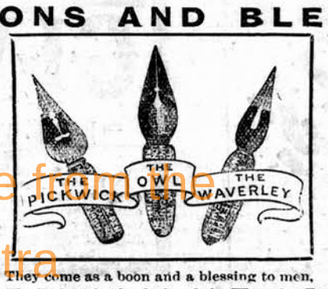

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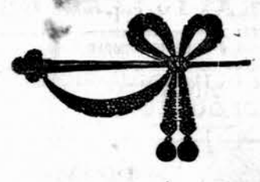
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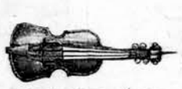
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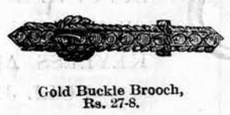
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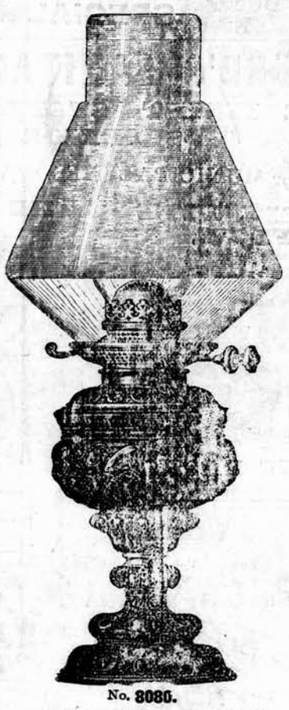

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